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THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Sumner to Speaker Blaine.

Conflicting Reports Regarding the North Carolina Election.

Ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston Declares for Greeley and Reconciliation.

Opening of the Canvass in Arkansas.

The Kentucky Local Elections Yesterday.

The Liberal Ball Daily Gaining Momentum.

SENATOR SUMNER TO SPEAKER BLAINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

DEAR SIR: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that, while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of professions known as Grantism in contradistinction to Republicanism, which you would install anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg to say that, in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original Abolitionist, I find myself with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence; nor had I taken account of the Southern Secessionists, who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in support of this original Abolitionist, except to rejoice that, if among my former associates, some like yourself hesitate, their places are supplied from an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never, while a sufferer, did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness; and now, after the lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave to aggravate the passions of political conflict and arrest the longing for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me at this juncture: I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation. But this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have passed since we laid aside our arms, but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit towards each other, while the rights of colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Cannot we, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the saying: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist for President, and you seek to create diversion by crying out that Democrats will support him; to which I reply: So much the better. Their support is assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by Democrats, and this is a pledge of true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas without which all other victories must fail to intensify your allegation. You insist that I am ranked with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs; but this is not so. Nobody knows who the former will vote for, while Robert Toombs is boisterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise, and Mosby. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit, you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratic Administration, and you have the courage to assert, as within my knowledge, that by electing Greeley Congress is handed over to the control of a party who have positively denied the rights of the black men. You say I knew this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on the one side, and not contested on the other, must result in a larger Congressional number of Representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizens than ever before. Democrats will be pledged, as never before, to the ruling principle, that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three Constitutional amendments, with a clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation. But, besides the Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also your peculiar associates who, I trust, will not bury the cause. Senators and Representatives, calling themselves Republicans, have been latterly in a large majority in both Houses, but the final measure of Civil Rights, to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law. Less I fear from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and want of support in President Grant. The issue which the people are called to decide in November, is on the President, and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time, will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now [illegible] with Mr. Greeley involves what I [illegible]. With such a President Congress will [illegible] for the first time since the war; the equal rights of all will be declared; the representatives [illegible] head of the Government, whose [illegible] there will be of higher significance than that of any victor of the war, being not only a testimony, but a constant motive power in this great cause. Opposition, whether open hostility or more subtile teaching, will yield to the ready influences of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President, I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the whole Government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative, branch, while we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of the war powers, and indignity to the Black Republic, and the various incapacities exhibited by the President and the rings by which he governs, none of which can you defend. You know well that rings are already condemned by American people; for myself I say plainly, and without hesitation, that I prefer Horace Greeley, with any Congress possible, on the Cincinnati platform, to President Grant with his pretensions and his rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions, with prolonged power in all his rings. There must be another influence and another example. The Administration, in all its parts, is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with a sentiment and justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two Houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel an irresistible authority overspreading, pervading, permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of the colored citizen, and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbbed for humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine. The personal imputation you make upon me, I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the Island of San Domingo, involving the seizure of the war power in violation of the Constitution and indignity to the black Republic, in violation of international law, and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without a failure in that duty which is with me a rule of life. Nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active, you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those who, amidst all present differences of opinion, unite in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Hon. Speaker Blaine.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The news from North Carolina to-day has been gradually tending toward the election of a Republican Governor by a very small majority. The total vote cast, nearly 200,000, is unprecedented in the history of the State. Several special correspondents assert that Senator Pool and United States Marshal Carrow are manipulating the ballot boxes in the Eastern counties. Internal Revenue Collector Young is telegraphing them from Raleigh the number of votes needed to defeat Merrimon. The official returns will be closely scrutinized. It is not disputed that the Conservatives have a large majority in the Legislature. Full special returns are awaited here with much interest, as nothing short of that can decide the result. Prominent North Carolinians, who called at the Liberal headquarters to-day, say their State is sure for Greeley by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000, the Liberal Republicans not having organized when the recent State nominations were made.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Raleigh (N. C.) special says that "From the latest figures the majority for Merrimon will not be far from 2,000. The Republicans now yield the election."

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5.—Democrats have fears as the reports of Radical gains come in. The Democrats have an overwhelming majority of the Legislature, and 5 out of 8 of the Congressmen.

The following official returns of majorities for Merrimon have been received here:

County.	Maj.	Gain.	Loss.
Catawba	845	....	49
Duplin	715	162	....
Alamance	355	310	....
Gaston	299	....	22
Harnett	178	....	[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Times Raleigh special to-night says 72 counties give Caldwell for Governor 1,966 majority, which it is believed cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. Merrimon says he will contest the election before the Legislature unless the Republican majority is more than 1,000. The Legislature is Democratic by a majority of 18 on joint ballot. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee estimates the Republican majority at 3,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Radicals are at last forced to acknowledge, which they do in sorrow, because of the hopeless future staring them in the face, that they have been beaten in North Carolina. It is evident that they fear the prediction of their candidate for Vice President, that, if the State should go against them, the destruction of the party would result. All the returns are not yet in, but it is thought by all that the counties yet to hear from will increase the majority of Merrimon, which is now according to the latest news here, 1,200 or 1,500.

THOSE REBEL ARCHIVES—WHAT CHANDLER'S SMELLING COMMITTEE IS FINDING OUT—A STORY CONCERNING TORPEDOES AND INFERNAL MACHINES WITH A MORAL—MR. SUMNER'S LETTERS CAUSING SAD HAVOC IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The Chandler Committee, in whose possession the Rebel archives still remain, continue to devote their energies to finding out what there may be in the records to damage the Radical cause. The third tract of the series will probably be given to the public within a few days. They say that the horrible plans to burn cities, infect clothing and cotton, and perform other atrocities in the North, were not confined to Jacob Thompson during the last year of the war. If the archives are to be trusted, a great number of chemical tests were made on torpedoes. The invention promised very well, especially that of prepared fulminates, to be used in navy yards, warehouses, hotels, and other places on land. These were to be thrown about on the floor, and, upon being stepped on, would explode with great havoc. Another preparation was in the form of a liquid, or fine powder, and was only serviceable as a destroying agency upon being violently shaken, when it would explode and kill everybody within reach, and set fire to the surrounding combustible objects. A secret session of the Confederate Congress was held for the purpose of considering the claims of a noted chemist, now, it is said, editing a rampant Greeley paper in the South, who had invented or discovered, as he said, the most remarkable life destroying agency that was ever known. A Committee of Congress was appointed to confer with the chemist and his discovery. He exhibited to the Committee a phial containg a colorless liquid, which he claimed possessed the most wonderful qualities ever known, and he said that, sitting in the gallery of the House of Representatives in this city, he could cast the phial into the centre of the hall and kill every man on the floor in two minutes. The Committee were incredulous, but when the chemist offered to leave the room and make a bet that if the phial should drop on the floor it would kill every one of them, they seemed satisfied, and declined to make any such test. The chemist then, as the report goes, placed upon the mantel a handkerchief, previously prepared, and the party left the room. At the moment promised, the handkerchief was destroyed by spontaneously burning. As a still further test, a number of cats were placed in an apartment and the phial of liquid upset. All the cats were instantly killed. The Committee finally reported that the tests had been satisfactory, and they were in favor of treating with the chemist. Upon that a bureau was formed, and the chemist created a Brigadier General, and placed at the head of it; but the collapse of the war prevented the use of this engine of destruction on the Northern cities. The political point of this wonderful story is supposed to be the moral, namely: That all those concerned in the matter are now Greeley men.

Senator Sumner's reply to Speaker Blaine, which is given to the public to-day, was written at the earnest solicitation of many prominent men in both parties, in the main, who have been urging the Senator, by letter and telegraph, for several days to this effect. It is due to the Massachusetts Senator to say that he never read the Speaker's pretentious epistle until some time after its appearance in the public prints, and also, that his attention was particularly called thereto by the letters and telegrams above referred to. Sumner's Grant speech, and his letter declaring for Greeley are making sad havoc in the Republican ranks in Maine. The canvass there, according to several letters from that State, is being conducted on the truth or untruth of the Massachusetts Senator's statement.

Just after the Cincinnati Convention there was quite a talk here, in political circles, of urging Grant to withdraw, and the Chairmen of the Republican Committees of three Northwestern States were considered the most suitable delegation to discharge this delicate duty; but it was ever done. A party of Pacific coast men, however, who were here just prior to the President's last little trip, called upon the latter for the purpose of paying their respects. The ordinary salutations had hardly been exchanged, when Grant asked his visitors as to his chances on the Pacific Coast for re-election. In a frank, Western style a response was made that, while the President, personally, was generally popular with the Republican party, his surroundings were the occasion of frequent and severe criticism. Babcock, Porter, Dent, Ingalls, Murphy, and others of that ilk, were alluded to personally as obnoxious to the Republicans in that section of the country. The President instantly bridled up with an impatience that convinced his hearers that he cared to hear nothing more on this subject, said he didn't care whether the people liked these men or not. He did, and that was enough. The Pacific Coast men declined to talk any more politics with the Chief Magistrate.

The colored men of this city sent to the Administration organ, this morning, a third instalment of eleven voters of their race, in this locality, who indorse Sumner's declaring for Greeley. Accompanying the list is an assurance that this same number of names, professing a like political belief, shall be furnished the papers every day during the campaign, that being the number called for in the original challenge.

M. V. B. Edgerly, of Manchester, N. H., writes: Everything looks well in our State. We shall carry it for Greeley and Brown without much doubt. New Hampshire, as you well know, is a close State, and every inch of ground has to be fought for. Our party is now united for Greeley, and with Liberal Republican help, we will make a sure thing.

Letters from all parts of Maine are being received at the headquarters in this city, which show that Liberal Republicanism is growing healthy there. Five hundred and sixty-three Republicans of the Third Congressional District are out in a card calling for a Liberal Republican Convention to nominate a candidate to run against Speaker Blaine. His letter does not have much effect upon his own constituents.

THE GERMANS OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS UP AND MOVING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Germans of this County are ahead, I think, in the organization of Liberal Clubs of any in the State. Here in Springfield every voter of them is enrolled, and so far, seven hundred and eighty-seven are enlisted for Greeley and [illegible] in Springfield Township. German Clubs have been [illegible] in five townships of Sangamon County, numbering about two hundred members, and reports are increasing the membership from day to day. Within a week from this day the whole county will be organized, and will be able to report at least twelve hundred German voters for the Liberal ticket.

To-morrow, the Liberal County Convention will be held in this city. James Robinson will be nominated for Congress, Major A. Orendorff, and, probably, Wilmot, for the Legislature. Alexander Starne is the candidate for Senator, but the foreign element is strongly opposed to his nomination, and threaten to bolt him in case he is nominated.

Governor Koerner is in the city. He will be in Chicago, together with Senator Schurz. The German Liberal Club and the Singing Society are making great preparations to accompany Senator Schurz to Bloomington, where he will address a mass meeting Friday next.

The news at the headquarters of the Liberal Exchange Committee from all parts of the State are of a most cheering character. The Liberal cause is gaining day by day. Bets are freely offered here for $7,000 for Greeley and Brown in Illinois, but find no takers. The briber's party is down in the mouth in this portion of the State.

UP IN MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—A Greeley club was organized at Winona Saturday night. Hon. H. M. Burchard was elected President. Mr. Burchard was a prominent Republican member of the last Legislature and has much influence.

A Liberal meeting was held in Duluth, Friday, at which Captain H. T. Johns, formerly of St. Paul, and an active Republican, announced his intention to support Greeley. Two significant straws.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—The Republican meeting at the Wigwam to-night, to hear Senator Wilson, was a monster affair. Every available inch of standing-room in the building was occupied. Thousands were unable to get within hearing distance. The Senator was escorted from the residence of Governor Morton by a very large torchlight procession, reaching the Wigwam about 9 o'clock. The Senator was greeted with loud applause, and was introduced by Hon. J. W. Gordon. Mr. Wilson commenced his speech, which was mainly addressed to the workingmen, by referring to his first visit to this city, 17 years ago, when he addressed the party then just formed, which took its position on the side of freedom, and which had achieved the proudest record of any political organization in the world, and appealed to the workingmen of Indiana and the United States to stand by the Republican party, because it had been the champion of the working class, black and white. It was organized for the workingmen. In overturning slavery, more was done for the interest of the workingmen than anything else that could have been done. Lifting the slave to manhood has dignified labor. He asked, Shall this great political organization continue to control the country, or shall it perish with the great works before us? Indiana is on the skirmish line and must fight the first battles. The eye of the nation is upon you. If you carry the State in October you settle the great contest in November. From what he had seen since he came to Indiana, he was satisfied it would remain where it was in 1868. Some had gone out from us. He had no unkind word to say against Greeley, Brown, and others, but they should not undertake to [illegible] Greeley people. The contest was not between Greeley and Grant, but between Democratic and Republican parties. The election of Greeley is the triumph of the Democratic party. He did not believe 5,000 Republicans in the United States would vote for Greeley, and did not suppose one hundred Republicans voted the Democratic ticket in North Carolina in the recent election. He closed with an appeal to stand by the Grant organization.

He was followed in a short and spirited address by General Fennel, of Kentucky. Short speeches were also made at the wigwam by Hon. J. W. Gordon and Hon. Jesse Harper. Another meeting of those unable to gain admission to the wigwam was organized in the street, and was addressed by J. W. Campbell, of Richville, and several others.

EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The Times, to-morrow, will publish a letter from General Joseph E. Johnston, dated Charlotte, Va., July 31, to Colonel J. K. Ashley, of Bates County, Mo., in which he says: "Assure all our old comrades that you communicate with, that the story of the Cincinnati Commercial is false. I have had no consultation with W. S. Robinson, of Charlottesville, on any subject. I have never said anything favoring Grant's re-election. On the contrary, being a thorough Democrat, I would have preferred a Democratic candidate; but as Horace Greeley is nominated by our party, I sincerely hope every Democrat and Liberal Republican will vote for him. Being disenfranchised, I take no public part in politics, but to my friends I do not hesitate to express my feelings and opinions on political subjects. I think the overthrow of the present Administration [illegible] Constitutional Government, and feel that the continuance of the Democratic party is a necessity. Tell my war associates, for me, that they are the people I love of all others in the world, next to my wife."

THE KENTUCKY LOCAL ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The county, city, and district elections in Covington and Newport, to-day, went off quietly. Pryor, for the Court of Appeals (Democrat), has a small majority. All other candidates for minor offices are elected by a considerable majority, the Independents beating the Democrats badly. Covington gave a large majority for the subscription of $500,000 for a new bridge over the Ohio River. The new city charter was defeated by a large vote.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 5.—The election in this city and in this county, and adjoining counties, passed off quietly, a large vote being polled. The following returns are received: Fayette County, Lexington, for Appellant Judge Pryor (Democrat), 1,451; Mergins (Independent), 48. For Sheriff, Easlin (Democrat), 1,454; Tarlton (Radical), 2,273. Athens, Pryor, 209; Easlin, 336; Tarlton, 189. At South Elkhorn, Pryor, 239. Mersies, 1; Easlin, 245; Tarlton, 116. Tarlton (Radical), is elected by a reduced majority, probably 250. Franklin County, at Frankfort: Pryor, 526; Mergins, 3. For Sheriff, Chause (Democrat), 590; Schofield (Radical), 102. Bourbon County, at Hutchinson Station: For Sheriff, Wood (Democrat), 110; Morton (Republican), 117.

United States Marshal Kirkpatrick was arrested in this city for carrying concealed weapons and attempting to create a disturbance. He was bailed until to-morrow, his trial being set for 10 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The citizens' ticket, consisting of candidates for Sheriff, Marshal, and Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court, all profitable offices, was elected to-day by over 2,000 majority over the nominees of the Democratic Convention. It is a great triumph for Liberal sentiment, and is evidence of opposition to conventions in municipal offices.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

OBERLIN, O., Aug. 5.—The colored citizens of this place, in one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held, have just unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Senator Sumner, in a published letter, has advised the colored voters of the country to cast their lot with the Democratic party; Therefore, we, the colored citizens of Oberlin, in mass meeting assembled, declare, First; That while we do not forget, but most gratefully remember the life-long devotion of Charles Sumner to the cause of human freedom and equality, we, nevertheless, refuse to be led by him into the ranks of that party which has bitterly denounced, and most stubbornly resisted, every step that has been taken toward the liberation and enfranchisement of our race.

2. That reposing unbounded confidence in the integrity and patriotism of General Grant, and taking his past as an index of his future record, we pledge to him and the party which supports him our earnest endeavors to secure his election, believing that in this consummation the interests of our race and the cause of good government will be inestimably benefited.

3. That we earnestly urge the colored men of the United States to be faithful in their allegiance to the Republican party, which party has secured them every right that they now enjoy, and to which we alone look for protection in the future; and we declare our hope, and firmly express it as our opinion, that the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson, in November, will be to us the harbinger of protection, and to our land the guarantee of peace and prosperity.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 5.—The election is over, and was peaceable throughout. Small squads of the Nauvoo Legion rode about the streets, but otherwise there were no improper demonstrations. The Mormon candidate, of course, was elected. Maxwell, however, received a handsome vote, and will contest the seat.

The papers to-day are loaded with details of the riot on Saturday night. The Journal calls it a colonel outrage.

There were more cases of sunstroke to-day, though none were fatal.

This was the first time the Gentile ladies voted in Utah. Only one of them was challenged, Mrs. Stenhouse, and her ballot was afterwards received.

GENERAL DIX'S PAST POLITICAL LIFE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Tribune says of General Dix's letter: "General Dix entered political life as supporter of Adams and Clay. They were beaten, and he promptly went over to the Jackson party, where he was presently provided with an office. He clung to that party till the last hour, when it fell from power with Buchanan. Then he as promptly adhered to the Republicans, and was soon quartered afresh on the Treasury. He never yet deserted a party while it had control of the Treasury. It will not be time for him to join the Liberals until next March."

ERRATUM.

OFFICE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, CHICAGO, Aug. 5.

To Editors:

An error having occurred in telegraphing the conclusion of Vice President Colfax's speech, so as to convey a meaning opposite to that intended, it should be corrected. The sentence should read: "Bury the bitter memories of the past, but let not the work of the past be endangered by the disbandment of the workmen."

WM. HENRY SMITH, General Agent.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 5.—Senator Clayton and Hon. Jos. Brooks, Liberal candidate for Governor, spoke at Lewisburg, Conway County, to-day, to a very large audience. The campaign opens up lively.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5.—At the Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth District, at Dayton, Ohio, to-day Judge W. G. Winans, of Greene County, was nominated for Congress. Colonel Parrott was his rival.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., Aug. 5.—The campaign was fully opened here on Saturday by the Greeley and Brown people. A pole one hundred and fifty feet long was raised, surmounted with the Old White Hat, after which Hon. J. M. Ashley made an address.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Democrats are rejoicing to-night over the victory in North Carolina. A large meeting is in progress in the Court House yard. Music and speeches by leading citizens are the attractions. The enthusiasm over the campaign is running high here, and both parties are preparing for the struggle.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 5.—General Morton C. Hunter, Republican candidate for Congress, is addressing a very large audience at the Republican Wigwam, in this city to-night. He was escorted to the Wigwam by a torch-light procession, which made a fine display.

The Democracy of this city are building a large Wigwam, which will be dedicated on Wednesday evening, by speeches from Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—Several meetings of colored voters have been held in this city and vicinity, at which resolutions declaring in favor of Grant, despite Sumner's advice, have been unanimously adopted. The colored voters are solid for Grant in this section. The colored vote in this county is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Tammany Society met to-night. A letter was received from Judge Church, declining the position of Tammany Sachem on the ground that his position and the pressure on his time prevented his connecting himself with local politics. S. L. M. Barlow was unanimously elected Sachem in place of Judge Church.

KENTUCKY.

Wife Murder—Horrible Death—City Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—Saturday night, a negro, named Walkins, living two miles north of New Albany, Ind., was arrested on a charge of murdering his wife. Her body was found lying in the house very bloody, and one side of her skull fractured in a terrible manner.

To-day, a young man, named David Thomas, employed at the Dupont Company's Paper Mill, in this city, was caught in the machinery and his head crushed and torn from his body, causing instant death.

The local election to-day passed off quietly. A large vote was polled, and the regularly nominated Democratic ticket was defeated by a very large majority. The Opposition, or Citizens' ticket, composed of Democrats, was elected entire, notwithstanding the fact that the regular ticket was supported by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

The Barnard Impeachment Case.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The prosecution in the case of Judge Barnard took the testimony of a few witnesses to-day concerning the charges in the Thirty-first Article, and announced that they had now entirely closed. It is probable that the defence will conclude the taking of the testimony to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Tribune says: "A friend of Judge Barnard is authority for the statement that his resignation is in the hands of a friend, who will endeavor to submit it for file at the office of the Secretary of State in time to save the Judge from conviction and disfranchisement."

NEW YORK.

Heavy Seizure of Silks Supposed to Have Been Smuggled.

The Prisons Crowded—Twenty-two Persons Awaiting Trial Charged with Murder.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—General Grant, who is a guest at the summer residence of Mr. Pullman, on one of the Thousand Isles, in the St. Lawrence River, had a fishing excursion on Saturday, with General Phil. Sheridan, and the pair are reported, by special correspondents, to have whipped out a canoe load of bass and pickerel. For yesterday's religious exercises, Mr. Pullman erected seats in the woods, on his island, and formed a canopy of American flags (not inscribed Grant and Wilson) over the pulpit which was occupied by Dr. Street, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church in [illegible]. Grant gave visitors a special reception on the island to-day.

Mr. Greeley has been received in Rhode Island with great enthusiasm, and will extend his visit to friends in New Hampshire and Vermont.

THE KILPATRICK-"TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

The Times says: "Some of our correspondents ask us in regard to the charge against General Kilpatrick, if we 'mean fight.' Without wasting words, we may say that that is precisely what we do mean. We will go into Court, and see whether Kilpatrick is, or is not the sort of man we thought him to be. Kilpatrick has, after allowing this story to pass four years unchallenged, brought a suit of the most vindictive character against us, and then run away from this city. When we get him in the witness-box the public will be able to judge for themselves.

THE DIAMOND MINES OF ARIZONA.

It is announced that General McClellan and D. L. M. Barlow have formally accepted the position of Trustees of the San Francisco and New York Diamond Mining Company. Two small boxes of diamonds, rubies, and saphires, stated to be from the newly-discovered field in Arizona, are shown here by one of the Trustees who says the company has pre-empted 3,000 acres, and has 50 men at work. He states, also, that the discovery was made eighteen months ago, and a year ago, $200,000 of diamonds from Arizona had arrived in New York.

A DINNER PARTY TO HORACE GREELEY—SEVERE ILLNESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

A special to the Sun from Bristol, R. I., dated this evening, says the dinner given yesterday by Gov. Sprague to Horace Greeley proved quiet and homelike. Owing to the severe indisposition of Chief Justice Chase, he was unable to join the family circle, which was increased during the evening by the arrival of Hon. Amasa Sprague, and Mrs. Colorado Jewett. Mr. Greeley visited Judge Chase in his room, and passed the evening in quiet conversation with him. The illness of the Chief Justice is somewhat alarming. He is suffering from softening of the brain, complicated with Bright's disease of the kidneys. Judge Chase intended leaving for the White Mountains, but the trip is now indefinitely postponed, although his doctors advise his removal there at the earliest possible moment. This morning, at 10 o'clock, Senator Sprague and Mr. Greeley left Narragansett Pier for Newport. They were met by Hon. Moses Grinnell, Chief of Police Smith, John Henry Wardmell, and a host of other gentlemen, all of whom greeted Mr. Greeley as the next President of the United States. The whole city bore a holiday appearance. The streets were thronged with farmers, their wives, children and wagons. At one o'clock Mr. Greeley lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barnes, and at 3 in the afternoon he went out driving. They visited Mount Hope, the former home of the Massasoit, and the spot where King Philip, the last of the Pequots, was treacherously murdered, nearly two hundred years ago. From Mt. Hope Mr. Greeley was driven to the National Rubber Company's Works, where twelve hundred operatives are employed. From the Rubber Works they were driven to John Herreshoff's Ship Yard. Mr. Herreshoff is thirty years of age, and has been stone blind for fifteen years. At nine years of age he began life as a boat sailor. Since his arrival at the age of manhood he has been a boat builder, and, though blind, he now buys and selects his own lumber, makes his own models, builds the finest yachts in the country, and can sail any craft equal to most experienced sailors. Mr. Greeley took a vast amount of pleasure in inspecting his boat yard, and the surroundings. On his way back from there he passed "Old Uncle John Bullock," who was walking down the road. Uncle John is 84 years of age, and had walked out to see the next President. He is in possession of all his faculties, and thus addressed the Sun correspondent: "Every candidate for President whoever came to Bristol, has been elected. I remember when General Washington came here nigh onto 80 years ago, and I know heaps of 'em who came here, and they were always elected sure; and I tell you, young man, Horace Greeley will be the next President of these United States." In answer to a question whether he would vote for Dr. Greeley, Uncle John replied, "I'll vote for him, sure, if I live long enough."

STANLEY INTERVIEWED.

According to an interview between Stanley and the correspondent of the London Telegraph, Dr. Livingstone forwarded quite a number of letters to England. Stanley was or is the bearer of letters from Livingstone to Lord Granville, the President of the Royal Geographical Society; to Mr. Bates, Secretary of that body; to Sir Bartle Frere; to Miss Agnes Livingstone; to his eldest son now living, the eldest by birth having been killed while fighting on the side of the North during the civil war in America; to Mr. Charles Livingstone, his brother; Miss Anna Maria Livingstone; Dr. Wilson, formerly of Bombay; Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, ex-Governor of Bombay; Mr. Webb, Newstead Abbey; Dr. Edwin Seward, of Bombay; Captain White, of the P. & I. Company; Rev. Horace Waller, W. T. Hearner, of Bombay. Dr. Kirk received his letters from Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar as also by Mr. Oswald Livingstone. Considerable controversy is likely to arise as to the manner in which Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, has acted. This apparent lack of enterprise and sympathy on the part of Dr. Kirk, was the subject of conversation between Livingstone and Stanley. The latter ascribed it to apathy, but Dr. Livingstone said: "No it is jealousy." "How can that be?" asked Stanley. Livingstone answered: "You do not know the circumstances of this expedition of which I have charge. At my request, it was offered by Dr. Murchison to Dr. Kirk. He refused it." Here an extraordinary fact alleged by Mr. Stanley may be mentioned. In the course of nine months, eleven packages of letters sent by Dr. Hosmer through Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, reached Stanley at Ujiji. Stanley gave Dr. Livingstone the solemn promise that he would deliver with his own hand, or place in the London Post Office, his diary of five years of his last expedition, which he has sent to his daughter, and the letters to Lord Granville, to the Geographical Society, and his private friends.

STOCKS.

The stock market, this morning, showed some weakness, particularly Pacific Mail. There was a rally after the First Board, and a slight improvement in prices. After Pacific Mail, the principal dealings were in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. The market closed very dull, owing partly to this being close to a holiday in London.

GOLD

firm at 115⅛ to 115¼, and was in better borrowing demand, as high as 1 32 having been paid for its use.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

In foreign exchange business was small, there being no steamer till Wednesday. Leaning drawers still ask 109½ for sixty day bills, and 110¼ for sight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, in anticipation of the purchase of $2,000,000 of 5-20s for the sinking fund on Wednesday, although it is by no means certain that the Secretary will be able to get the entire amount under par in gold.

MONEY

in good demand, at 4 and 5 per cent, the latter the closing rate. There is less disposition to buy commercial paper, which is quoted for prime at 7 to 8 per cent. There is good inquiry for time loans, which cannot be had under 7 per cent for 60 days.

PACIFIC BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 103@103¼; Union Pacific firsts, 90@90¼; land grants, 81@81¼; incomes, 86¼@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

For flour the inquiry is limited. Low grades strong; medium grades of white wheat Western extras higher; good superfine and No. 2 firm and in fair demand. At the close the market was firm, but quiet for low grades. No. 1 and superfine active and firmer. Holders of wheat firmer, especially of winter. This is scarce, and wanted at higher figures. Demand fair, for shipping chiefly. Market closed stronger for all kinds. The demand is very general.

PORK

quiet. Limited demand for mess pork for future delivery. Demand fair, but dealers apart in views. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard firm and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

MANDAMUS DENIED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Judge Pratt to-day denied the application of the Star and Sunday Democrat for a mandamus against Baird, Auditor, to allow their claims against the city.

SEIZURE OF SILKS.

Some $40,000 worth of silks were seized this morning in a shop fitted up ostensibly as a cigar store. It is believed that the goods were smuggled. No arrests.

ELECTIONEERING ITEM.

A Washington special says that Secretary Boutwell anticipates that the reduction of the public debt for August will be over $12,000,000.

DENIAL.

The Commercial Advertiser says that several of Judge Barnard's friends who interviewed him to-day, pronounced the story of his resignation totally false.

CROWDED PRISONS.

The city prisons are unusually crowded, there being six hundred [illegible] twenty-two [illegible].

SILK ROBBERY.

Doane's bonded warehouse was robbed of $10,000 worth of silks last night. Hugh Kelley and J. Howard have been arrested, and the property recovered to-day.

A SCHUTZENFEST.

The New York Schutzen Corps commenced their annual shooting festival to-day. It continues three days.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER INDIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Captain E. Alvord, of Virginia, and lately Professor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, left this evening on a mission to the Kiowas and Arapahoes of the Southwest, his ultimate object being to establish peace and quiet along the disturbed northern border of Texas. Telegrams have already been forwarded by despatch runners to the Indians, summoning them to a grand council at or near old Fort Cobb, some time in September, at which it is expected the representatives from the bands, which have lately visited Washington, will be present. Dr. Parris, of Philadelphia, a joint member of the Commission, will join Captain Alvord in a week, and they hope to bring with them on their return to this city, a delegation of Kiowas. Captain Alvord is peculiarly fitted for this duty, having fought over all the ground ranged by the Indians to whom he goes, as General Sherman's Chief of Staff in the campaign of 1869, which ended in the battle of the Little Washita, and the death of Black Kettle.

[To the Associated Press.]

ACCIDENT TO TREASURER SPINNER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Treasurer Spinner, during an attack of vertigo, this morning, fell from his chair, cutting his head severely. He will be well in a day or two.

Since the purchase of the rebel State Department archives, the Treasury Department is besieged with letters from persons in the South with offers to sell various account books used in the several departments of the Government. The offers have all been declined.

MORE PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on Nov. 19, and take the place of Rear Admiral Winslow, who retires on account of long and faithful service. Nov. 24 Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, will be retired, and Commodore George F. Emmons, now in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, to take his place. Rear Admiral Winslow, however, having received a vote of thanks from Congress, constructively remains on the active list for ten years after the date of his retirement, the same as if he had been retired permanently.

IOWA.

Another Kerosene Suicide—New Railroads—Remarkable Fatality—Political Notes.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 5.—Various German Aid Societies in this city are holding a celebration to-day. The procession was very large.

An adopted daughter of J. McLaughlin, of Cox Creek, Clayton County, was burnt to death while trying to light a fire with kerosene.

The cars on the Davenport & St. Paul Road will reach Hopkinton this evening. A grand celebration will be had when the first passenger train arrives, on Wednesday or Thursday. The Forreston route, on the Illinois Central, is in operation to-day for the first time.

Two children of the family of Mrs. Lays died within one hour of each other on Saturday evening.

One thousand tons of iron in bond arrived to-day from England for the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

John D. Bust made a bet to-day with D. R. Lyon of $1,000 that Grant's majority in Iowa will be under 10,000, and $1,000 that it will be under 5,000. The money was put up.

Kasson Delegates to the Congressional Convention—Resignation of State Officers—State Assessment for 1871.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 5.—Returns received up to noon to-day show that Kasson has received a large majority of the delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Judge James W. McDill, of the Third Judicial District; John McKean, State Senator from Jones County; and James K. Ketcham, State Senator from Iowa County, have resigned. The vacancies will be filled by the nominees of the forthcoming Conventions.

The assessed valuation of the State, as returned to the State Auditor, for 1871, is $348,774,631—an increase in one year of $13,180,300.

The Trustees of the State Reform School are in session here, considering propositions for the formation of a new school at DesMoines.

The Rate of Taxation—Value of Property, Real and Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 5.—The State Board of Equalization, yesterday, fixed the levy for State revenue at two and one-half mills on the dollar, a half mill higher than last year's levy.

The Congressional nomination in this (the Seventh) District is still undecided. Clarke County, six votes, Adair five, Guthrie four, and Madison nine, are all for Palmer. Wayne, six votes, is instructed for Maxwell first, and Palmer second. Decatur, seven votes, and Lucas, five, are instructed for Kasson. In Warren the delegates to the County Convention stand 26 for Palmer, 23 for Kasson, and 19 for Maxwell. Park County is undecided. The friends of Palmer and Kasson each claim the nomination, with the chance in favor of Palmer.

The Census Board have completed a compilation of the assessment, real and personal, of the State from the returns made by the County Auditors. The total assessment amounts to $348,774,631.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Highway Robbery and Probable Murder—An Angry Parent Stabs a Young Woman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—Matthias Sheiner, a farmer residing about sixteen miles from this city, was found lying in the bottom of his wagon on Saturday morning in an unconscious condition, from frightful wounds in his head. He left the city for home on Friday night, having sold a load of produce, and when found the horses were tied to a tree by the roadside, within one mile of his home. His pockets had been rifled of all valuables. He was still living last night, but cannot recover.

William Shaner, a resident of Allegheny, stabbed a young woman, Kate Rarick, by mistake, on Saturday night. He had forbidden his daughter receiving visits from a young man, and while sitting in front of his house, on Saturday night, thought he saw his daughter and her lover walking along the sidewalk. Armed with a knife, he started after the couple and stabbed the girl twice in the back before he discovered his mistake. The wounds are not dangerous, but severe. Shaner is now in custody.

Fined and Imprisoned for Contempt of Court.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—The case of Alexander Hommer, a notice of whose arrest was given Saturday, charged with contempt of court in refusing to obey an injunction restraining him from infringing on a patent oil well torpedo, held by Colonel E. A. L. Roberts, was called up for a hearing this morning in the United States Court, before Judge McCandless. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, the costs of the prosecution, and undergo two months imprisonment in the County Jail.

Fatal Oil Accident.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 5.—In the new oil field on Turkey Run, near St. Petersburg, a new well was struck this morning, which accidentally took fire, burning three men fatally, and so seriously burning two others that their recovery is doubtful.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Captain John Bugher, an old steamboat man, died this morning at the residence of his brother, in Clifton.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—George Black, a member of the firm of Lloyd & Black, well known iron manufacturers, and a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his residence in this city to-day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Simeon Leland, former hotel proprietor, died at New Rochelle Saturday night.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Professor George W. Eaton, for twelve years President of the Madison University, died at Woodland Heights on Saturday. Funeral to-morrow afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Hon. Martin M. Ray, a prominent attorney of this city, died this afternoon. Mr. Ray was nominated for Senator on Saturday last by the Democratic Liberal Republican Convention.

FOREIGN.

A Word of Caution Regarding Unauthorized Reports from Geneva.

Prosecution of Catholic Clergymen in Ireland for Alleged Participation in the Galway Election Affair.

Outrages By Mexican Soldiers on American Citizens in Texas.

The Alarm in Germany Over the Large Immigration to America.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day and adjourned at 3. A considerable amount of business was done. No confidence, whatever, is to be placed in the rumors which are published from day to day of the decisions of the Board. The strictest secrecy is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the Court, to prevent the premature publication and improper use of news in the stock markets of Europe and America.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Next to the expulsion of the Jesuits, the subject most discussed in Germany just now is the necessity of reducing the flow of emigration to the United States. The vast increase of emigration, this year, seems to have awakened the Government to the realization of its loss, and the cue is given to the semi-official and conservative press to raise the cry of alarm. The Cross Gazette fills its columns with doleful accounts from various districts where villages have been completely reduced by the "American fever," and asks, "Why does not the state levy an emigration tax? Let there be a tax of 50 thalers per head for every adult." In similar strains a large number of journals are daily uttering their grief over the prevailing emigration fever, and Bismarck's organ joins in the complaint, though it lays the fault on emigration agents, who, it says, allure the credulous victim by fraud and deception, and bring woe and ruin on families and entire communities. It particularly points the finger of scorn at a certain agent, William L. Rowland, who, a man of attractive exterior and engaging manners, came from the United States with a sort of power of attorney to engage emigrants for the unsettled districts. "Look out for him," says the Nord Deutsche Zeitung; "he is not a licensed agent of Germany, and should be denounced by all well-disposed parties whom he approaches with his deceptive offers." The Vossische Zeitung reports that orders have been given to arrest all individuals who persuade people to emigrate. All persons not supplied with papers saying they are fully entitled to emigrate; that they have left no indigent family behind, and that they are not liable to military duty; shall be stopped at their own expense at the shipping port. It further cites a law, visiting an evasion of military duty with a penalty of 50 to 1,000 thalers, and imprisonment from one month to one year.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—King Amadeus had arrived at San Sebastian, in the Province of Guipuscoa, and met with a warm reception. He was visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French Department of Bassis, in the Pyrenees, who delivered a congratulatory address from President Thiers.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Mail advices say that the Attorney General for Ireland has announced in the British House of Commons, on the 23d ultimo, the purpose of the Government to prosecute twenty-four of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Ireland for an alleged participation in the Galway election affair, according to the report of Judge Keogh.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The steamships Westphalia, City of Brussels, Arragon, and City of Bristol have arrived out.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Thiers will leave Paris to-day for Trouville, a seaside resort in Calvados.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Matamoras special says that Rocha is preparing to take the field against Trevino and Quiroga, who refuse to accept the amnesty proffered by the existing Government. They oppose Lerdo de Tejada's Cabinet, and are in favor of Diaz for President. Reliable information from Tula, at Tamaulipas, confirms former news from there that the place is still in possession of the revolutionary party, which exact large sums of money from persons passing through, who, in fact, are buying their liberty. There is no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

Pedro Valdez, of the Mexican Army, crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band, and captured Abram Gonzales, at his ranche below Eagle Pass, Texas, and brought him a prisoner to Mexico. Valdez also took horses from Gonzales' ranche.

Mr. Greeley's Movements.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.—Horace Greeley returned to Bristol this forenoon from Narragansett, going via Newport. This afternoon he was introduced to a large number of visitors at the Bristol Hotel. In the evening a public reception was given in his honor at the residence of Captain A. T. Miller, a prominent Democratic citizen, which was largely attended by the citizens of Bristol and neighboring towns. A Greeley and Brown flag was raised in the evening and a salute of 36 guns fired. Greeley goes to a clam bake at Silver Springs to-morrow, and returns, it is stated, to Bristol in the evening.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5.—Horace Greeley is expected in this city on Thursday next. A reception will probably be tendered him. He will go to Bradford in the afternoon as the guest of Hon. Mason W. Tappan.

DIED.

ROGERS—John, infant son of John and Mary Rogers, aged 15 months and 25 days.

Funeral service at their residence, 485 Fulton-st., Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 10 a. m.

HILL—Mr. Clark Hill's funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 7, from his late residence 214 West Washington-st. Notice of time will appear in the morning papers.

KEARS—Aug. 5, Honora Kears, aged 58 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Comiskey, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McCHESNEY—At Desplaines, Aug. 4, Mrs. Henrietta McChesney, wife of H. McChesney.

Funeral at Desplaines, 9 o'clock Wednesday.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

CALLENDER—On Aug. 5, at Kenwood, Ill., Wm. H. Callender, aged 26 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Madison-av, Park, near Fifty-first-st., Kenwood, Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass., papers please copy.

VOSWINKEL-DORSCH—On Aug. 5, William, infant son of J. P. and L. E. Voswinkel-Dorsch, aged 2 months and 5 days.

FOX—On Sunday, Aug. 4, Cora E. daughter of Edward A. and Helen E. Fox, aged 9 months and 5 days.

SAWYER—In this city, Aug. 4, John Chester, infant son of J. C. and Fannie Sawyer, aged 3 months and 22 days.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Stated Conclave this evening at 8 o'clock, at Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st. Business and work on K. T. order. E. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

NOTICE.

The owners of real estate on the line of Eighty-seventh st., between Stony Island-av and the lake, are requested to meet at my office, No. 345 Wabash-av, on AUGUST 10th, 3 p. m., to take steps for making said [illegible] Boulevard from the lake [illegible].

HENRY J. GOODRICH.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

OPERATING THE

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ills., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 124 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1880. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and renovated, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is sixty feet, and the appurtenances of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address

MURDOCH & DICKSON,

or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

THIRTY YEARS' REMEDY!

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Colonel Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington; General Fitz Henry Warren, General Pleasonton and others of the army; Father P. J. DeSmet, the celebrated Indian missionary; also, officers of the navy, surgeons, hospital stewards, commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributaries, etc. Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, army chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the press, praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations. We can also refer to his Excellency, B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri; Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., U. S. Senator, and Hon. Jas. Brown, Mayor of the city of St. Louis, and many other State officials, for which there is no space in this advertisement. AGENTS—McKesson & Robbins, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., New York. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

J. & C. MAGUIRE, Proprietors, S. W. corner of Olive and Second-sts., St. Louis, Mo. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

The fire adjoining our Coal Yards has not damaged our Coal, nor damaged our business.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

A. W. FABER'S & OTHER LEAD PENCILS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

For Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Columns, &c., of above granite, apply to JAMES ANDERSON, Lake Forest, Ills.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Very desirable and well-lighted offices in Stone's Building, on Madison-st., near La Salle-st. Apply at Room 9, No. 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

First-class brick store, 22x80, in the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address [illegible]ELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

WANTED.

WANTED,

Two competent cutlery salesmen to travel. Address, with experience, and salary that can be earned, to ABILITY, care Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT,

LARGE DWELLING ON SOUTH SIDE.

Possession required by the 15th August. Address R 57, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED.

Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works until 11 a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 7, for the delivery of all or any portion of 3,000,000 sewerage brick. They must be whole, hard burned, of the standard dimensions, be square-edged, free from lime or pebbles, to be delivered piled up along the lines of sewers to be constructed in the three divisions of the city. The delivery of said bricks will commence immediately, and be made at the rate of 200,000 weekly, if the whole amount be contracted for, and a proportionate amount if a part be contracted for.

W. H. CARTER, R. PRINDIVILLE, J. K. THOMPSON, Board of Public Works.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago City Property, in large and small sums. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have this day moved into our New Store corner Monroe and Market-sts.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

Chicago, Aug. 1.

EXCURSION.

SEA BATHING.

Montreal and Chicago Propeller Line for Montreal and intermediate ports. The new and splendid low pressure steamer LAKE MICHIGAN, WM. POLLO, Master, late of N. T. Co. Grand Pleasure Excursion through the whole chain of lakes and River St. Lawrence, connecting at Montreal with the Quebec and Saguenay steamers for the far-famed River Saguenay. Sea bathing, boating and fishing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and [illegible], being the celebrated watering places of the lower St. Lawrence. River passengers can have one day to visit the Niagara Falls as the boat is passing through the Welland Canal. Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market-st., on Tuesday evening, the 6th of August at 7 p. m. For passage apply to THOS. McGAW, Passenger Agent, 7 Board of Trade Building; J. L. RANNEY, Freight Agent, 7 Board of Trade Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDERSON'S

STEAM LAUNDRY,

State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

Work Done Promptly, and in the Best Manner.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

(Successor to Walworth, Farns & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in

Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,

225 Lake-st., Chicago.

☞ After Sept 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

Dr. M. S. Dean,

[illegible] Michigan-av, will be absent until about the 10th of September.

Dr. J. N. CROUSE,

[illegible] Wabash-av, will be at home, or his office will be open, about the 1st of September.

Dr. Geo. H. Cushing,

[illegible] Michigan-av, will be absent until about the 20th of August.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.

An 80-acre farm, beautifully situated on the banks of the Kankakee River, within a mile of Wilmington, all fenced; good orchard. Price, $7,000—one-third cash, balance on long time at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of W. J. BARNEY, Michigan-av, between Van Buren and Congress-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Two lots on Flournoy-st, near Leavitt, $500 below the market—$800 each, on easy terms. WM. OLCOTT, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

KIDNAPPING.

Outrageous Atrocities in the Capital of Mexico—An Organized Band of Robbers and Assassins—Citizens Seized in the Streets and Held for Ransom by the Gang—Murder if Not Paid.

Mexico City (July 15) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Interest in military movements has for the time been suspended or lost sight of altogether in the fearful atrocities which have been enacted in the Capital and its vicinity during the past few weeks, which are so horrible in detail as to appall the stoutest heart, creating a reign of terror, amounting to almost a panic.

At the last moment by a previous mail I gave brief intelligence of the kidnapping of three gentlemen of wealth and prominence, in and quite near the city, and of whom at the time of writing nothing definite could be learned, further than that they were held for sums of ransom corresponding to their possessions.

The first—Senor Miguel Uribe, of Texcoco—while returning, some two weeks since, from a baptismal *fete*, which had taken place in a little neighboring town, and accompanied by a young lady relative, was taken from his coach by a band of masked robbers, compelled to mount one of the horses, which was unhitched for the purpose, and carried away by his captors, and all this transpiring within full view of neighbors and friends occupying other coaches, and who had formed a part of the guests at the same *fete*. A large sum was demanded for his ransom; but, his friends not complying at once with the demand, the unfortunate victim was shot and his body left for recovery on the highway leading to Rio Frio.

The second—Senor Bassot—a Frenchman, owner of the mills of Santa Fe, near Tacubaya—had, upon several occasions, been threatened with capture or death if he refused the demand made upon him for a certain sum of money, and becoming alarmed, in consequence, some months since, sent his family out of the country, determining to follow without loss of time, but not soon enough, it would appear, to escape his persecutors, for a few days since they got possession of him, sending word to his friends that $2,000 only would purchase his liberty. It was rumored a few days since that his body had been discovered, with both eyes gouged out and tongue cut off, but further developments proved the body found to be that of another unfortunate, while Senor Bassot, having made a compromise with his captors for the sum demanded, has returned safe, but greatly enfeebled in body.

The last spoken of was Don Juan Cervantes, of this city, a member of a family of wealth and consideration, who was taken by a band of kidnappers on his return from the theatre, about midnight, on the night of the 27th of June, from one of the principal streets, and only a few yards from the Broadway of Mexico's capital. The circumstances in detail are substantially as follows: At the conclusion of the play he started for his home, on the street of San Jose del Real, only a short distance from the theatre; arriving at the Cafe de la Concordia, situated at the junction of the same street with San Francisco (the above-mentioned principal street of the city), he observed at the entrance of the Cafe a group of men in close conversation; but this occurrence was not an unusual one at such a place, following the close of the theatre, and awakened no suspicion whatever. Arriving at the spot he attempted to pass around them, in order to make no interruption, but instead the company parted to allow his passing, and politely thanking them for the movement he took a step forward, but was immediately addressed by one of the party with the words, "Don Juan, we wait for you." "For what?" was the response. No answer was given, save by a concerted movement to close about him. In an instant he found himself violently seized, his mouth bandaged, and hurrying him along a few steps they forced him into a coach awaiting them with open door. Threatening him with instant death by the dagger should he make any resistance or attempt at alarm they bandaged his eyes, pinioned his arms and otherwise more thoroughly secured his person. The coach was driven rapidly forward for an hour, making many unnecessary turns in order to deceive the victim as to locality; at last halting, they forced him to alight, again threatening him with instant death should he utter a single word. They walked noisily forward, representing a lot of jolly fellows returning from some midnight revel. They passed a Cuartel and were greeted by the sentinel on duty, with the usual salutation of "Who lives?" to which one of the band responded, "People of peace," while the others, singing and laughing loudly, stifled the one feeble cry put forth by the poor bandaged victim to arrest the attention of the not-over careful sentinel; but the effort was vain, and a terrible blow dealt by one of his captors across the face, loosening his teeth and crushing the glasses with which they had replaced the bandage over his eyes, together with renewed threats of death, were the only results.

Arriving at the house of one of the bandits, they relieved him of money, watch, and pistols, and gave him the assurance that certain death awaited him should his family refuse to comply with their demand of $100,000.

Seating him, they put pen and paper before him, compelling him to address his brother, informing him of his capture and extreme danger, and begging him to accede to the demand, placing the amount in certain instalments, at such times and places as stated, etc. Then commenced inflictions such as fiends alone could invent. His eyes were bandaged, his ears filled with soap, his arms securely fastened, and, in this tortured condition, he was placed in a sepulchral excavation underneath the floor in an inner room, whose dimensions were scarcely sufficient to accommodate his length, in a lying position, with breadth and depth only to admit of the turning of the body, while it was so close and damp as to render a matter of astonishment the fact of his surviving seven wretched days and nights, together with the smallest amount of food and drink to sustain life, and an entire absence of sleep. I can readily believe his assertion that "a thousand deaths were compassed in those agonizing days of torture." With the natural heat of the body the ears became relieved in part from the wax, sufficient to admit of his hearing their frequent conversations concerning the doubtfulness of obtaining the ransom money, together with the activity of the authorities for his rescue, and, to add to the horrors of his situation, the expediency of assassination was discussed, a part urging it as a speedy and necessary measure to secure their own personal safety, while the other portion advocated a delay, with the hope of still obtaining the large sum demanded. Rendered desperate by all these horrors, he determined to make one effort at escape. He succeeded in releasing himself from his bonds, and, waiting until midnight, while the guard attending him were sleeping, he made such precipitate haste to reach the door as to awaken his tormentors, who, rushing upon him dagger in hand, and in his feeble condition being able to give no defence, soon reduced him to his former condition, only adding new tortures, by fastening his hands behind him, and, more fearful still, by so securing knives underneath the floor above his body that if again he should attempt to rise the points of either would penetrate, the one his heart, the other his bowels.

In the meantime the Governor of the district, Senor Montiel was untiring in his activity to discover the whereabouts of the captive and his persecutors. Police, military, and secret agents were everywhere employed. Several arrests were made upon suspicion, and one which eventuated in the discovery of the entire matter, as follows: A man of decent appearance presented himself at the house of the brother of the missing man, and, leaving in the hands of the porter a letter for his master, walked rapidly away, but not unobserved by the secret police, who, stationed at a little distance, at once followed, but only to lose sight of him again among the passers by. However, a few days later, he was rewarded by the return of the same individual with another letter for the same destination. This time the disguised agent followed unobserved, and as the door opened in response to the summons of the letter-bearer, he gave him so vigorous a push as to render a headlong entrance necessary, where, with the assistance of the servants of the house, he was soon made prisoner. This occurrence was at an early hour on the morning of the 4th of July. As soon as was possible he was taken before the Governor, and sufficient information obtained to lead to the discovery of the missing man, confined within scarce a half dozen blocks from the centre of the city. With all despatch a body of military, headed by the Governor in person, hastened to the rescue of the unfortunate captive, and the hour of 9 o'clock saw him restored to his almost despairing family, while all found within the precincts of this infamous den were delivered over into the hands of justice for a speedy trial.

Summary it proved to be, for between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock the same day three of the malefactors—Ricardo, Bello and Gumeindo Nunez (alias Guillem Neringa), both Spaniards, and Jose Orta, a Mexican, were marched to the Plazuela of San Lucas and placed against the "house of crime," making fearful expiation for their erring at the hands of the military.

Later, in full view of an immense concourse of spectators, their bodies were suspended from the roof of the same house and allowed to remain there several hours—a terrible warning to their confederates in crime.

Others have been apprehended and tried, resulting in the condemnation to death of one woman and another Spaniard, Pedro Lopez, for both of whom commutation of sentence has been asked of the Governor, with what result has not transpired.

The chief of this infamous transaction, Vicente Garcia, and the man who gave the blow to his victim while passing the Cuartel on his way to captivity, made his escape from Mexico with one of his confederates, but was discovered, a few days later, while passing through a small town. Pursuit was given, and, finding himself surrounded, and unable to escape, he committed suicide, by blowing out his brains.

The pistol and seal ring of Senor Cervantes were found upon his person.

The body of the suicide was brought to this city and suspended in like manner as his wretched companions from the roof of the "House of Crime."

The instances above related in detail are three from a long list of similar occurrences which have transpired during the past few weeks within short distances from the capital, and which for ferocity equal the cases above illustrated. In the State of Hidalgo several horrible crimes are spoken of as having been perpetrated by a gang of kidnappers, under the leadership of one Juan Garcia, some of their victims having been found hanging from trees, suspended by their thumbs and other tender parts of the body. The same kidnapper, Juan Garcia, it is said, to-day rides on the public plaza of Talmingo, mounted upon a fine animal, demanded of the friends of one of his victims as a part of the price of his ransom.

Recent developments prove the existence of a secret association, with branch organizations in different parts of the Republic, bearing the name of "*Roja Italia*, or *Sociedad Terrible*," and it is believed that from these emanate all those horrible conspiracies against personal security which are so justly giving terror to all classes of the community. In confirmation of the above, letters have been intercepted from members of this association, giving plans and projects, together with a list of intended victims to kidnapping, with the sum necessary for their ransom attached to each—varying in amount according to the wealth of each individual in question. This list comprised people of prominence, both in the capital and elsewhere, and with some of whom we are personally acquainted.

Robbing of diligences has become a matter of daily occurrence, until it is no longer a question of "Was it robbed?" but, "How many times?" We have before us a notice of a diligence having been attacked three times in a short half day's journey.

It appears also that the bandits have resumed operations on the line of the Mexico & Vera Cruz Railroad, which for so long a time has remained unmolested. On the 5th of the present month a band of eighty men made their appearance at Paso del Macho, and made a demand of $15,000, promising, if not complied with, to burn the bridges and destroy other works sufficient to render the road useless. About the same time, also, the diligence running the distance between the two points of the road was waylaid, and the passengers despoiled of everything, even to clothing.

Commutation of sentence of death to imprisonment for ten years has (June 16) been granted the woman Luz Tohedo, and Pedro Lopez, implicated in the kidnapping of Senor Juan Cervantes.

New cases of kidnapping are recorded this morning, with the usual amount of assaults and robberies.

A CHATHAM STREET MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH.

How a Fortune of Millions Was Accumulated in a Pawn-shop—History of the Hart Brothers.

From the New York World, Aug. 3.

Among the rich men of New York few are richer than was Mitchell Hart, the old Chatham street broker, who was yesterday carried to his grave. Many there are who live in finely frescoed houses on Fifth avenue, furnished with all that taste can select and wealth procure, who when Azrael summons them will leave far less behind than did Mitchell Hart, who hardly slept a night out of the dingy garret above his office, and during war times lived on 30 cents a day, and who for thirty years has not left the limits of the City and County of New York. Many years ago the father of Mitchell and Henry Hart hung out the significant money broker's sign of the golden balls on the Sixth Ward side of Chatham street, nearly opposite the station, afterwards occupied by his sons. For many a long year he did not live in vain as far as current coin of the realm was concerned, and when he was gathered to his fathers he left an immense fortune to his sons. In their hands, and by a prosecution of an even brisker trade than the senior Hart, the father's fortune increased and multiplied until their combined assets were estimated at the almost fabulous sum of $12,000,000. In the little two story house No. 31 Chatham street for nearly half a century the brothers, eighteen hours in the twenty-four, received pledges and filled out duplicates, and the remaining six hours sought their sleep in the garret overhead. The deceased was the younger of the two, the style of the firm being "H. & M. Hart," and perhaps for that reason was always the one to take down the shutters every morning and hang the most tempting of the unredeemed pledges to attract the wearers of second-hand clothing, while Henry dignifiedly sat behind the dingy counter, and kept the books. They both remained bachelors. The Harts were always adepts in real-estate speculations, and everything they bought seemed to acquire an immense value. For them, no philosopher's stone was needed. Like the King of Crete, of ancient story, everything they touched became gold. Ten years ago, they resolved to give up the business which slowly but surely had made them the possessors of millions, and they invested their superfluous moneys in the Third Avenue Railroad, which was then being started, and the shares of which had fallen in value, and were then going for a song. But from the moment the Hart brothers became (as they did) the principal stockholders, all New York took to patronizing the new road, and, notwithstanding the original stock was repeatedly "watered," the shares ever after commanded a premium. Notwithstanding their vast interest, the Harts never aspired to the control of the road in a conspicuous capacity. Although they took down the sign of the three balls a decade ago, the old shop which they still continue to use as a homestead, and in which they transacted a brokerage and real estate business which was second to but few in a street more famous than Chatham, even now has the counter and the old wooden railing, built high and strong, peculiar to pawnbrokers' establishments, still protects portions of the greasy counter, while behind on the shelves are ranged bundles of the cast-off clothing of a former generation. In them can be found the brass-buttoned and deeply, darkly, beautifully blue swallow-tails of a score of years ago; and the silk and satin ball room costume which would cut a pretty figure at the "Charity" now. Shawls, too, from India; queer cut trowsers, and many a faded frock, which would be called a Dolly Varden now, still remain, with their tickets containing the date and amount pledged pinned to them, and the dust of years thick upon them. On the top shelf of all is a row of bandboxes, containing bonnets of coal-scuttle pattern; and on the wall beyond hang a tamborine and old-fashioned cornets and French horns, relics of some Rip Van Winkle Ninth Regiment band. In this room and in the one behind are several massive safes, suggestive only in appearance, for they contain nothing but papers, valuable only to their owner, for, unlike the miser of romance, the Hart brothers did not hide their hoard where at the dead of night they could rouse from their sleep to count the glittering gold and shining silver, but like business men kept a bank account, and several well known banks were proud to have them as depositors. Mr. Mitchell Hart had done but little business for the past year, and about twelve months ago gave up his lodgings at the old shop, and, although he owned houses in all parts of the city, rented No. 227 East Nineteenth street, where he has since resided. During that time he has hardly been near the place where for nearly fifty years he spent his days and nights. His brother did not accompany him in his hegira. Chatham street still contented him. Mr. Hart died early in the morning of the 30th from softening of the brain. For the forty-eight hours previous to his death his brother was with him, and No. 31 Chatham street missed his presence for the first time in many a year. The funeral took place yesterday morning and was attended by the members of the various Hebrew societies to which Mr. Hart belonged. He at the time of his death was 59 years old.

A Camp Meeting in the Olden Time.

The order of the day would be almost uniformly this: The horn (which was a long tin one, hung in the preaching-stand) was sounded at sunrise, when it was expected that all persons in the tents would rise. Half an hour later it was blown again for family worship, which must be observed in every tent, after which breakfast was prepared and eaten. At 8 or 9, according to the season, the horn announced prayer meetings in the tents; at 10 it proclaimed preaching; after that followed prayers at the stand and a call for mourners, or, as it was more correctly and elegantly expressed, "an invitation to such as desired an interest in the prayers of those present from a conviction that they were sinners." Then came a recess for the mid-day meal, and after this there was preaching again at 3 p. m. There were prayers at the stand, and mourners called forward again, after which there was usually an adjournment to the open part of the ground, and a grand prayer-meeting organized in "the ring." The ring-meeting was formed in this way: If there were many mourners at the altar, as it was called,—that is, two or three designated benches in front of the pulpit,—some one in authority would order a removal, on which some active fellows would shoulder a few benches and carry them to [illegible] and have them placed in a convenient manner, and ready for the mourners to kneel by or sit upon. Before these were removed, but in an incredibly short time, enough stout young men would join hands around the benches to form a compact enclosure. These again were enclosed by an outer ring of those who were the first to the place, that they might have a full view of the proceedings; for it was understood that this circle was not to be entered except by the mourners and those who were to talk and pray with them. The young people of the country were generally good singers, and knew the hymns and tunes mostly in use, and the numbers who would join in the singing would now be surprising. Two resolute ones of the living wall of this ring would be designated as at once doorposts and doorkeepers, who at their discretion admitted persons within the enclosure. The mourners were then brought on, and entering kneeled at the benches, while a brother of leading voice would start "Come, ye sinners poor and needy," or some similar song, in which every available voice would join, not a brick of the wall of this tabernacle keeping silence. Then followed a prayer, then a song, and then prayer, and at last a steady stream of song and supplication, running together like the parts of a *fugue*, harmonizing in spite of all discord.—*Lippincott for August.*

A Novel Duel.

Among the reminiscences told of the Franco-Prussian war is the account of a curious duel between two subordinate officers of the French army.

"You intend to fight a duel, eh?" asked the commandant.

"Yes, Colonel. Words have passed which can only be wiped out by blood. We don't want to pass for cowards."

"Very well, you shall fight, but it must be in this way: Take your carbines, place yourselves on a line facing the mansion, where the enemy is. You will march upon their garrison with equal step. When sufficiently near their posts you will then fire upon them. The Prussians will reply. You continue to advance and fire. When one falls the other may turn upon his heels, and his retreat shall be covered by one of my companies."

"In this way," concluded the commandant, "the blood which you both demand will be spilled with profit and glory, and he who comes back will do so without regret, without the remorse of having killed or wounded, with his own hand, a Frenchman, at a time when France needs all her defenders and all her children. If you both fall, who shall say that you are cowards? I may also add that I thus give you an excellent opportunity for putting a couple of Germans out of the way, a service that will procure for you a good recommendation for reward and promotion."

The matter was arranged as the commandant had dictated. At twenty paces from the walls of Malmaison, one of his adversaries was wounded, staggered and fell. The other ran to him, raised him up, and carried him off on his shoulders amid a perfect hail-storm of balls—both, thenceforth, entitled to the greatest honor and respect from the whole regiment.

MATRIMONIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Alexandre Dumas' New Book—Ought a Faithless Wife to be Pardoned or Killed?

Paris Correspondence of the New York World.

The new *brochure* by Alexandre Dumas, Jr., "L'Homme-Femme" is a most extraordinary production. It is a most admirable treatise on the sanctity and dignity of marriage. In the highest sense of the word there is nothing immoral in the pamphlet; there is no attempt to paint vice in attractive colors, or to excuse crime. Above all, there is no approach to the blasphemy in which the most popular French writers of this present year of grace delight to revel. On the contrary, M. Dumas has the boldness—strange in a literary Parisian of this generation—to declare his implicit belief in revelation, and to conclude his letter with a series of counsels to an imaginary son, which might have been written by Chalmers or Dr. Blair. And yet there are many passages which refuse to be translated into English. It is not that M. Dumas has in this pamphlet once given the [illegible] of his compatriots, he never scruples to call a spade a spade, or a scalpel a scalpel. He has undertaken a case of spiritual dissection, and he does not hesitate to cut through the skin to take up a rotten sinew, to lay bare an open wound, to probe to its depths a hidden sore, and exhibit to all students the innermost secrets of his subject in all their hideous deformity. And in his description he never uses any euphuistic language; he calls each organ by its common name, and every disease by its unscientific appellation. He does not say, like the author of "Albertus"—

> Et d'abord j'en previens les meres de famille,
> Ce que j'ecris n'est pas pour les petites filles,
> Dont on coupe le pain en tartines—

he goes much further, and sets out with this explicit declaration:

"It is needless to add that what I am writing here is not written for women. Women have no need to be informed about themselves—they understand themselves well enough; and when it happens that we understand them better than they do they are deaf, and prefer to be kept in a state of ignorance, which affords them illusions beforehand and excuses after. Women never give in to reasoning—not even to proof; they only give in to feeling or to force. Passionate or beaten, they must resemble Juliet or Martine; everything else is perfectly indifferent to them; so I only write for the instruction of men. If, after these facts, they continue to go astray, as far as women are concerned, it will not be my fault, and I shall do as Pilate did."

The author sets out with the question: Ought an adulterous wife to be pardoned or killed? He begins by dividing all women into three classes: Vestals, or women of the temple; Matrons, or women of the fireside (*femmes de foyer*); and Hetairæ, or women of the street—and he goes on to explain that all virgins belong to the first class, all wives and mothers to the second, and, of course, all courtesans to the third. Society, which makes this rough classification, pretends to be ignorant of the fact, known to many priests, doctors, lawyers and observers, that wives, mothers and courtesans are made out of beings who ought to have been left virgins, and, on the other hand, that creatures born to be courtesans are compelled to remain virgins, or to become wives and mothers. So soon as the *femme de temple* comes to a certain age, "which," says Dumas, "varies according to latitude," nature and society tell her she must love. Love what? Love man, says nature! Love one man, says society! Both cry out: "A l'homme, mesdemoiselles, a l'homme." The man appears as a husband for the rich, as a lover for the poor. These are in the foyer, the others in the street. So there is already a disagreement between nature and society. M. Dumas goes on to enunciate a proposition that as form and movement are the two outward manifestations of Deity, so in humanity the masculine is movement, the feminine form. [illegible] connection, but not without opposition. Movement would like to drag away form, and form retain movement:

"The man finding the woman the perfection of his own form, says to her, 'Exist only for me.' 'Be it so, but you must act only for me,' replies the woman to the man. When the man is clever, and the woman is in harmony with him, the conflict is not long. Instead of wishing to reduce the woman to submission, the man associates her to him; instead of wishing to turn the man from his road, the woman accompanies him. This is no longer mere union, there is communion; whence results a being providentially united, double and one—in one word, a perfect being (*total, en un mot*), having the instinct of its origin, development and end, or rather of its translation above, for this being knows it will have no end (*il est dans les noces eternelles et dans l'eternelle filiation*). *Etat admirable surterrestre*, which has no need of rest to become divine—state to which few beings can attain, and which few can understand. This is the love which is the purest, the most elevated, and the most prolific."

I hope the readers of this will be all among the chosen few who understand M. Dumas' enthusiastic eulogy of the perfect married state.

When a woman falls into the hands of a "man who knows," everything is well; but as the majority belong to the second-class, there are sure to be frequent collisions. Whence, argue many, as it is the man who leads, the man is bound to pardon when the woman goes wrong. This theory M. Dumas has written his pamphlet to combat. It must be noted, however, that he writes exclusively for Catholic France, where divorce is not recognized. Under certain aggravated circumstances a separation is possible, but a complete divorce can never be obtained. Into most of the scenes depicting the early life of Dumas' ideal couple it is not possible to enter here. They are scenes into which we are not accustomed to let the full light, though Dumas draws aside the curtains with a rough hand, puts his instruments in order, and proceeds calmly to his cruel, hard analysis of maiden symptoms and matronly complaints. Here, however, is a capital cabinet picture of a marriage in France:

"You have, I suppose, been present at weddings of the aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and people? There is more or less luxury, more or less company, but the impression upon you is always the same. It is a sorry sight in the main,—and partakes of a human sacrifice. Look closely at the betrothed. Which of the two is at that moment superior to the other? Evidently the woman. Consider all she brings! Consider all she risks! What an unknown ground it is for her! And what must be her emotion! What confusion in her ideas! What a prayer she must send up! She is prepared; she has been told that there is here a natural mystery which she must experience and submit to in order to be in unison with the Creator, to become a real woman, to raise herself to the rank of mother! What innumerable circumlocutions, paraphrases, and metaphors! The woman brings into marriage an innocent and vague curiosity, an involuntary dread, and what she then terms love. Consider the man. Peasant, shopkeeper, duke, or lord, it is certainly the day of all others in his life when he looks most foolish in his dress coat, his white tie, and the atmosphere of the hairdresser's saloon which always hangs a little about him. Do you think he has a conception of the grandeur, the eternity of the action which he is accomplishing? He does not even suspect it. He is animated either by desire or calculation. He has just committed sacrilege or [illegible] engagement, he must, if he is a respectable man (that is an expression which is used in many singular cases)—he must have sacrificed everything, even in thought,—his former loves, to which he had sworn eternal constancy."

The responsibility, too, which attaches to the coming husband is well put:

"You are all alone at last! This creature full of life belongs to you. Her family and society have made her over to you after she herself had declared that she put her trust in you. At once altar and victim in the sacrifice which is to be offered, she awaits the god from whom she is to receive death or life, for something must die in her, and something must be born. She has only consented to come out of the temple in order to soar higher above the temple; she sees only heaven. She is ready to ascend in company with you; her wings are wide-spread, where are yours?"

Painting in strong colors, the hard, animal, brutal life led by the majority of couples, Dumas proceeds to add that the fiercest conflict waged is not against hunger and war, but against each other; it is the eternal, daily, never-ending conflict between the masculine and the feminine, the more terrible, because the combatants begin by adoring, or by believing, or at least asserting, that they adore each other. He then praises the wisdom of the Roman Catholic Church in ordering the celibacy of the priests, in order that they might thereby exercise greater influence over the female mind, and through the women rule the men. Nor need I enlarge on the theory of M. Dumas, that the three sides of what he calls the eternal triangle are represented by God, man, and women. As he divides women into three classes, so he divides men into two: Those who know—that is to say, a few; and those who do not know—that is to say, all the others. It is the first who have received the mission to lead and instruct the second; but as the second are the more numerous, the progress of the world is so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But we cannot discreetly follow the author in all his disquisitions on the phenomena of newly-married life. When a third person comes upon the scene, the husband is relegated to the background, and the wife has no thought for anything but her child. "Et ton besoin de vaincre, tes heroismes musculaires, qu'est-ce qu'ils deviennent pendant ce temps-la? Vouloir les porter autre part, ce serait une infamie." Then comes a great deal of monthly-nurse philosophy, and M. Dumas concludes this part of his subject with the trite remark that, as the woman he has been describing is the ideal matron, if the man is one of those who know, "vous n'avez bientot fait qu'un et vous avez ete vous avez ete l'homme-femme de la creation premiere."

I cannot possibly follow M. Dumas through the whole of this singular pamphlet, but there is considerable truth in some observations on the natural voluntary subjection of woman:

"Now there is another absolute truth which the woman does not mention when the conflict begins, in order not to give her adversary rights which he might abuse; this truth is that, while she insists aloud that the man shall be her slave, she asks in a low tone that he shall be her master—master, strong, gentle, and great, to whom she will submit, whom she will love, whom she will sincerely honor, when she has once recognized him as her master. She will not be his prey, but she wishes to be his by right of conquest. She is right. Honestly and intelligently conquered, she is always submissive and always his ally; misunderstood or misused (*mal appliquee*), she is always indifferent or hostile. And the superiority which she insists upon in the man has nothing to do with the social superiority of the man. It is purely moral. From the moment that she obeys him, she believes him to be capable and worthy of commanding all others. This explains why obscure men have been so much loved; why so many celebrated men have been loved so little."

THE NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

Alleged Marvellous Discoveries in the Aztec Ruins of Arizona.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: A despatch from San Francisco, which was published in yesterday's *Sun*, contained [illegible] which have been discovered near the headwaters of the Rio Colorado Chiquito. It was announced at the same time that a company had been formed in San Francisco, with a capital of $10,000,000, to work these fields, and that they had already $300,000 worth of diamonds in the Bank of California, among others one rough diamond weighing 102 carats, and a quart of small diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds of great value. Albert G. O'Neal, William Lent, Thomas H. Selby, and Maurice Dore, of San Francisco, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, and General George B. McClellan, of New York, were said to be the Trustees of the Company. General McClellan knew of the existence of these diamond fields in Arizona two or three months ago. Three days ago he received a telegram from San Francisco, asking him and Mr. Barlow to act as Trustees of the Company. They accepted on condition that their associates in California be men of spotless integrity and old standing.

A gentleman who was one of the three miners who first discovered the fields about a year and a half ago, corroborated all the statements in yesterday's *Sun*, and added that the new fields in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico, would surpass the famous diamond districts of Serro Frio in Brazil, if only one-tenth of the number of persons employed by the Brazilian Company should be employed by the San Francisco Company. He said it would be much less expensive to work these new fields, as it would not be necessary to remove the gravel in which the precious stones are found for washing.

In the diamond district of Brazil in which he learned diamond-digging, the cascalhao (diamond gravel) had to be removed to a shed, through the centre of which a stream of water was conducted. There the diamonds were washed. On one side was a range of sloping troughs, each about three feet wide, and opposite the troughs were high chairs for the feitores (overseers). A slave was stationed in every trough, and with a rake drew up a pile of cascalhao; then let in the water, threw away the earthy particles and the largest stones, and examined the rest with great care for diamonds. When he found one he stood upright, clapped his hands, and holding the diamond between his finger and thumb, showed it to his overseer, who thereupon took it in charge.

The process of washing is rather expensive, and will be entirely avoided in the fields near the Rio Colorado Chiquito. There nature favors diamond digging, and if the most reasonable expectations are fulfilled, this district will become the diamond land of the world. It is a country full of wonders and of rare natural beauty. In the valley of the Colorado Chiquito are some of the most ancient Aztec ruins, and some of the diamonds were found in the excavations in the cliffs in which there are still relics of the Aztec Princes. One of the diamonds, weighing thirty carats, and of an [illegible] almost black color, was found on one of these cliffs, together with a rusty sword, and several ornaments of silver and gold worked in a very curious manner.

The three miners who penetrated into the interior of this marvellous region found in many of these ruined, desolate places, diamonds of considerable value. Besides, they found in all these wonderful regions west of the Rocky Mountains through which they travelled, evidences of tremendous volcanic upheavals, of the greatest aqueous abrasions and chemical transformations, and wherever these evidences were strongest, there were also indications of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires.

Some parts of this country are equal to the fairest regions of California, and the miners when they came to them thought they were in the garden of America. There are plains, elevated, fertile, and beautiful, studded with fresh-water lakes and rich with timber; fields of grass, of wild wheat and and oats, which are almost boundless in extent. In other places the scenery is of the most romantic character; high mountain buttes, ranges of steep, dangerous cliffs, and river chasms and canyons in which many a traveller must have met a sudden death. Of the three miners who, a year and a half ago, first conceived the idea of looking in this wonderful region for diamonds, one was lost in the wilds of Arizona, and the other two have sold their plans and maps of the diamond region to the new company which has been formed in San Francisco.

Some of the diamonds which were found in the newly discovered diamond fields were brought to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., who at first believed them to be African diamonds. After a careful examination by Mr. McGorran, who is in these matters probably the most experienced man in the country, it was decided that these diamonds, of so pure a white, could not have come from Africa. The African diamonds are generally not so limpid, yet are of an inferior quality. The stones resembled more the few diamonds which have been found in other parts of this country—in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The rough diamond weighing 102 carats, which is in possession of the San Francisco and New York Mining Company, is of a beautiful rose tint and of clear water. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and when cut will be one of the finest diamonds in the world. Diamond connoisseurs who have seen it pronounce it equal to some of the crown diamonds of Europe. Although not nearly so large as the celebrated Kohinoor of Queen Victoria, which weighed 186 carats before it was re-cut, it would be fitly called a "mountain of light." The color is more beautiful, and the diamond is fit to blaze among the crown jewels of England or Russia.

The largest diamond which has been found in this country only weighs 23 or 24 carats. It was found on the banks of the James River, opposite Richmond, in 1859. The next largest found in this country was amongst the gold washings in North Carolina, thirty years ago. The diamond of the San Francisco Mining Company is not only the largest ever found in the United States, but also the most beautiful; and if it cuts well will be worth at least $500,000. This is the opinion of a diamond merchant from Amsterdam who saw the stone in San Francisco, and who has seen all the celebrated crown diamonds of Europe—the Pitt diamond, which was placed by Napoleon the First in the hilt of the sword of France, and the present value of which is $1,000,000; the Kohinoor diamond, which is worth $15,000,000; the Orloff diamond, which was bought by the Empress Catharine of Russia, and which weighs 195 carats; the Austrian diamond, [illegible] lemon color, and cut in rose, the weight of which is 139 carats; the crown jewels of the King of Portugal, of the Sultan of Turkey, and of nearly all the other potentates of Europe.

The discovery of the Aztec diamond fields will give an extraordinary impetus to diamond digging, and eventually, to the diamond trade. It is said that a number of former diggers in the gold mines of California and in the diamond fields of South America who are now residents of New York City, intend to start at once for the fabulous land where the precious stones are so plenty. In consequence of the discovery of these fields the business of diamond cutting may be soon introduced here. The United States are already acknowledged to be the best market for diamonds, so much so that it has become customary for the diamond traders of Europe to speak of a first-rate diamond, of a brilliant of the first water, as "an American diamond." The only reason why diamond-cutting has never been tried in this country is that the material with which diamonds are cut—raw diamonds—was wanting, and it would not have paid to import them, because of the high duty. Now the duty on raw diamonds has been abolished, and, together with the supply from the Aztec fields, there will be plenty of raw diamonds to cut with. But of the 5,000 diamond-cutters in the world, the United States has but a dozen, although many of the Hebrews who cut diamonds in Amsterdam would be glad to come to this country if they could but find work.

There is great excitement in this city among all persons interested in diamonds, for now New York bids fair to take the place of Paris as the centre of the diamond trade of the world. The diamond trade of Paris was scattered by the last war all over Europe. London, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Vienna, each took a part of it, and where one diamond is sold now in Paris, a hundred were sold before the war. If the reports from the Rio Colorado Chiquito prove to be true, the United States will be the richest land in diamonds in the world, and in ten years New York will swarm with enterprising Hebrews from Amsterdam employed in shaping the brilliants, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires which bold American miners have dug in the Aztec ruins. Meanwhile a diamond fever threatens to break out which bids fair to rival the worst stages of the gold fever in California, and soon hundreds of adventurers will try their luck in the Aztec diamond fields.

AN OLD MINER.

THE CORAL TRADE.

Pink Coral Worth Fifty Times Its Weight in Gold.

Coral is found in more or less abundance along the coast of the regency of Tunis, Algeria, and the Mediterranean shores of Morocco, as well as in the neighborhood of Sardinia, Naples, Leghorn, [illegible] the coasts of Catalonia and Provence. Between Bona and Algiers there are certain banks rich in the product, which are regularly frequented by the coral-boats. There are also many other banks well known to the fishermen, at from 10 to 20 miles from the main land; but those furnishing the best quality of coral are off the island of Galita. It grows on rocks embedded in the sand, seen never on those lying on sandy and clear bottoms.

The coral found on the Barbara coast is principally red, but black and white, as well as the much-prized pink, also exist. The latter kind is most frequently obtained on the Galita and Fratella rock banks. The price of coral varies from 2s to £1 1s the pound, but the light pink or rose-colored coral being extremely scarce and in good demand, is often sold for fifty times its weight in gold. Coral is chiefly worked into jewelry and beads, at Torre del Greco, Leghorn, and Genoa. Formerly Marseilles was a centre for its manufacture, but now not more than 300 or 400 workmen are employed on it at that port. Europe takes comparatively a small share of the yearly supply of coral, the South American States, the interior of Africa, the East Indies, China, and Japan being the best markets for it. The dredge by which coral is collected is formed of two pieces of olive wood, each about six and one-half feet long, firmly nailed and lashed together crosswise, a weight, generally a stone of fifteen or twenty pounds, being attached to the point of juncture. The crossweeds are suspended with a kind of net made of hempen ropes, apparently unravelled, and forming bunches resembling ship swabs.

From sixteen to twenty of these nets hang around the wood work, four or five others being attached to a long rope, trailing from the centre weight, while a third rope with nets is fixed to one of the extremities of the cross. The tow line is tied to the centre of the dredge, which is dragged along the bottom of the sea, the boat being let to drift. When the dredge is felt to have become fixed to a rock, the boat is brought immediately over the spot, and the dredge is hauled up to a certain height, by hand in the small and by capstan on the large craft, and then allowed to fall again on the rock, and so on until it is perceived that the nets and cordages have lost their hold, when the whole apparatus is drawn on board and cleared of whatever pieces of coral may have been broken off the rock and become entangled in it.

Lady Lecturers.

From the Saturday Review.

Among the many odd results which have sprung from what has been called the modern revolt, we may count the sudden outburst of lady lecturers as one of the oddest. With our views of what is called the woman's question, we cannot say that we regard the race of lady lecturers as a divinely-appointed order. Their arguments are generally superficial, and their line of reasoning narrow; their partisanship is one-sided; they are incapable of doing an opponent anything like justice. They deal largely with assumptions, and spin out logical conclusions from utterly unproved premises; committing the fault common with the dialectically untrained of stating sentiments as facts, and challenging categorical disproof of assertions which are essentially figments of their own brains, and never existed out of them. They tilt at wrongs that are about as real as the giants slain by Jack the valiant Cornishman; and when you press them for their authority, they say grandly, "Everybody knows;" or, "A gentleman of high respectability told me so." When they stand up and boldly maintain a foolish theory against all that statistics, commissioners' reports, and the like can bring against it, when they make sweeping assertions which your knowledge of human nature and the working of society tells you are utterly false, what can you say? Arguments, figures, indisputable proofs—whatever you like to bring as the besoms wherewith to sweep away the cobwebs of lady lecturers—are wholly inoperative, and your words fall as stones in the water, and with no more abiding result. If you think that your counter-argument will induce the lady lecturer to reconsider her telling-points, you are mistaken. We are not too hard in saying that, as a rule, she lectures for partisanship, not for truth; she studies effect, not accuracy—at least when she is not primarily influenced by the prosaic aspect of the money question. There is almost always the desire of display dominating every other; and if we had to name the generic quality of the tribe it would be vanity. The very dress and appearance of the lady lecturer nine times out of ten mark her purpose. Whatever the line they take, what they are and how they look is that which chiefly interests them; and the kind of personality they display is not second in importance to the character of the doctrine they advocate. In this personal self-consciousness lies the secret of woman's weakness as a lecturer, and the main difference between her and a man. No one thinks twice of what the lecturing man is like; how he wears his hair, and whether his shirt-fronts are plain or worked; we think only of what he says, and, as a matter of art, how he says it. But more than half the effect produced by women is due to their manner and appearance, their special physical type, and, above all, their taste in millinery. Every now and then some notable woman has come before the world and made her public mark—some Hypatia with her learned following, or, may be, only some half-crazed Joanna Southcote with her equally-crazed supporters; but, as a rule, the more beneficent the action of women the more modest and secluded is its method, the more frothy and mischievous the more public and blatant. No one wishes to see the powers of woman nullified, or their lives rendered meagre and miserable, for the sake of a prejudice; but neither do we care to see wasted on barren objects impulses and endeavors which have within them such large potentialities of good, if rightly applied, and for which there are so many channels of usefulness, we would ask [illegible] seek them. If the passion for lecturing possesses them, in Heaven's name let them lecture; but let them lecture to women on feminine subjects, teaching the ignorant what it is well for them to know, and doing their work with that noble simplicity which of itself excludes both vanity and self consciousness, and which seeks its reward in the good effected, not the applause gained or in the admiration offered.

The Singular Education of the Empress of Austria and the Queen of Naples.

Although eccentricity is said to be a plant of island growth, we occasionally see it cropping out in continental households, and sometimes even in royal places. For instance, the Queen of Naples and her sister, the Empress of Austria, two of the most beautiful women in Europe, were brought up by their father, a Bavarian Prince of a collateral branch, in the strangest manner possible. Fond of low society, he would take them with him incognito to the taverns of Munich and the tents of the gypsies. He taught them to ride, row, shoot, drive, and swim, and no one else thought of supplementing this very defective education. Their mother, a hypochondriac rather than an invalid, used to sit all day reading novels in a darkened room and feeding her precious lap-dogs. Her children were now and then ceremoniously brought in to see their mother, who had nothing to say to them when they were come. They hated the dogs, naturally enough, and were given to slyly pinching their ears in consequence. The dogs yelped, and the mother querulously complained of her head. Thus ended the interview, and the girls went back to their father and their sports. It was to *Dreisser* that they should receive religious instruction, and the Archbishop of Munich chose among his clergy one whom he thought most competent to the post of teacher to the Princesses. After a month the unhappy chaplain was sure to ask as a favor to be relieved of this duty. The girls would laugh and talk to each other, utterly unheedful of any remonstrance, and generally managed to tease their poor preceptor beyond all patience. When the Archbishop himself, with infinite pains, had instructed them for confirmation, they laughed in his face during the ceremony. All these facts we learnt from his own lips during his stay in Rome, where he has since died. The Empress of Austria, however, improved very much after her marriage, learnt French and Hungarian and many other useful things, and became very popular both with the court and the people, especially in Hungary. Her sister's career, less fortunate, has been also more romantic, but one cannot help deploring that in her so much energy, misdirected or rather lying waste, has led to much domestic unhappiness.—*From "Eccentric Englishmen," by the Lady Blanche Murphy, in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

Many a dyspeptic Croesus would be willing, he has said, to give half his wealth for an easy stomach. If this is a fact, why do any of our "solid men" continue to endure the pangs of indigestion. It is not patent to the whole community that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure the worst case of chronic Dyspepsia in six or eight weeks? No occasion for the expenditure of half a fortune; a few dollars will suffice to accomplish the object. Surely, every man who is not "sand blind" to the great utilitarian facts of the day must know that this celebrated vegetable specific promptly relieves all diseased conditions of the stomach, liver, bowels, and nervous system, restores their vigor and imparts regularity to their functions. Is your epigastrium uneasy? Is the vulture disease, gnawing at your liver? If so, resort at once to the Bitters.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Tyler, Wrenn & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES F. TYLER,
JOHN H. WRENN.
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1872.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Wrenn & Brewster, for the purpose of transacting a general banking and brokerage business, as successors to Tyler, Wrenn & Co., and will continue the business for the present, at the office previously occupied by them at 331 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. WRENN,
Late of TYLER, WRENN & CO.
And WRENN, ULLMAN & CO.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
Late of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO.
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1872.

In retiring from the banking business, I desire to commend to the favorable consideration of the public, Messrs. Wrenn & Brewster, successors to the late firm of Tyler, Wrenn & Co., and would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm.
JAMES F. TYLER,
Late of TYLER, WRENN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DOUGLAS & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD C. DOUGLAS only is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm, at No. 350 State-st.
EDWARD C. DOUGLAS,
WM. W. CLARK.

EDWARD C. DOUGLAS will continue the Brick business heretofore carried on by DOUGLAS & CLARK at No. 350 State-st., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the Trade in general.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago to Dubuque Without Change of Cars

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, August 4th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in connection with the Illinois Central R. R. will run trains from Chicago to Galena, Dubuque, and intermediate points without change of cars, and after that date this will be the only route by which cars will run through. Passengers should make a note of this and avoid the disagreeable necessity of changing cars at Freeport, especially those leaving by the night trains. Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
SAMUEL POWELL,
Gen. Pass. Agt., C., B. & Q. R. R.
W. P. JOHNSON,
Gen. T. Agt., Ill. Cent. R. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

CHIARINI'S Royal Italian Circus.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Reserved chairs, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Matinee reserved chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 10 a. m.

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First week of the Great Basso Profundo, Mr. E. M. KANE. First week of Hooley's Burlesque, entitled

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The Lawyer's Clerk, and the Actor's Studio. By John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, Geo. W. Charles, Hurley and Marr, &c.
MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday.

PICNIC.

Chicago Caledonia Club Picnic and Games.

The seventh annual picnic of the above society will be held at Hass' Park on Thursday, the 8th inst.

The famous Athletes, DONALD DINNIE and JAMES FLEMING, will participate in the games.

Cars leave Milwaukee depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 9:30, 10:30, and 1 o'clock precisely, and return at 5 o'clock and 6:30, stopping at Park station and Western-av. going and coming.

Tickets, $1; children half price.
ROBERT CLARK, Chief.
D. I. MACKELLAR, Third Chieftain.

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AT THE EVANSTON GROVE, AUGUST 15,

For the benefit of the Catholic Church. Good entertainments and refreshments on the Grounds. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

MADAM ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF,

This famous English prima donna, supported by distinguished artists, can be engaged for concerts and oratorios during the coming season. Send for circular to REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, 36 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

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GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

At Our Wednesday Auction Sale,

AUGUST 7, at 9½ a. m., we shall offer

100 Cases Men's Calf Boots,

150 Cases Men's Kip Boots,

A FINE LINE OF

Boys' and Youths' Kip and Calf Boots, Carpet and Leather Slippers, Women's Serge Buskins. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Leather and Serge Goods.

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40 crates White Granite Crockery,
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On TUESDAY MORNING, August 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c., at Auction.

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By ELISON & FOSTER.

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On Wednesday morning, August 7, at 9½ o'clock. We shall close the entire stock, preparatory to moving into our new business location.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

Reform School Property At Auction,

We shall sell at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire FURNITURE of the Reform School Buildings; also the Furniture of the Superintendent's dwelling, together with a large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SCHOOL BOOKS, and MATERIAL and TOOLS used in the buildings for manufacturing chairs, baskets, boots, shoes, and harness. Also a complete set of patterns and dies, with lasts and trees for the manufacturing of men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Sale positive, as the institution must be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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By ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO.,
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On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21,
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FRIDAY, Aug. 23—FLINT GLASSWARE, 1,000 packages Boston. Catalogues now ready.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, Aug. 9, 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, 619 Washington-av., all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, and machinery belonging to the late firm of F. F. Eggleston & Co., together with the lease of said premises.
G. WRIGHTSON, Receiver.

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ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

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FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the family. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 21
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

3,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PRENTICE, CARTER & DAVIS, Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STEVENS, 18 West Washington-st., Chicago.

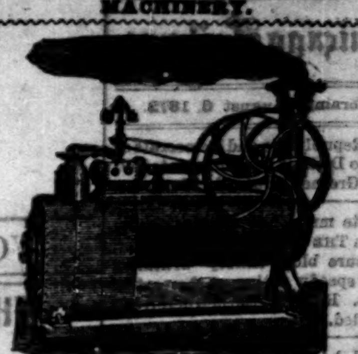
REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO

Manufacturers of and jobbers in Men's Furnishing Goods, have removed to their permanent location, Nos. 34 and 36 Lake-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., where we shall continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of Goods in our line.

MACHINERY.



Richards' Iron Works,

47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

BUILDERS OF

Strictly First-Class Portable and Stationary

ENGINES,

POWER HOISTING MACHINES,

Grain Elevators, Store Elevators,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

Using only the best materials, and employing none but the most efficient and competent mechanics, we can safely guarantee our Engines and Machinery to be unsurpassed by any builders in the Union.

A number of our Engines and Elevators may be seen in daily operation in the city (as below), to any of which we respectfully refer:

Forty-horse engine and elevator, at Culver, Page & Hoyne's publishing house, Monroe st.
Fifty-horse engine at Peter Wolfe & Son's stone yard, Wells and Polk-sts.
Thirty-horse engine at Wm. McKeon & Co.'s stone yard, Wells and Harrison-sts.
Fifty-horse engine at Ferguson & Lewis' planing mill, Throop and Twenty-second sts.
Thirty-horse engine at [illegible] Mills, Brighton.
Twenty-five horse engine and elevator at Dowser & Co.'s Spice Mills, River st.
Twenty-five-horse engine at Keller's planing mills.
Elevator at Marder, Luse & Co.'s Type Foundry, Monroe st.
Elevator at Woodman's Steam Bakery, Adams and Canal sts.
Two hundred and fifty-horse engine at Joliet Rolling Mills, Joliet, Ill.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 8 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory note in said deed of trust described for $3,025.34 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust described, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority power, and duties therein conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate described in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 14, Town 13, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 656 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 232 22-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.
July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

FURNITURE.

BUYERS OF FURNITURE

Will find us ready to exhibit and sell consignments of MEDIUM and FINE

FURNITURE

OF UNEXCELLED QUALITY,

And at prices that are duplicates of our Saturday auction sales.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, near Sherman, 150 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 65 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one-mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids; and in letting the work, will be the judges of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 56 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. B. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO.,
ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

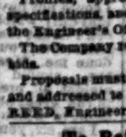
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 12 o'clock m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 22.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.
JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

Business at the banks was again reported fair to-day; but it was fully up to the average of last week; and would be called good in a season of pecuniary stringency. It is only because the supply of loanable funds is unusually large that business is quoted fair, the supply being in excess of the demand. The applications for loans were few, and business paper scrutinized with care. Of course, first-class paper is welcome, but the banks are not anxious to accept any other. Rates of interest are unchanged, at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was rather more active to-day, at unchanged rates. The demand between banks was fair, at 25c per $1,000 premium, though one or two banks professed their unwillingness to buy at above par. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

Congress having appropriated $100,000 for the purpose, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue offers to persons, not officers of the Government, rewards for information that shall lead to the detection of persons found guilty of violating the Internal Revenue Laws, or conniving at such violation. The reward is in no case to exceed 6 per cent of the amount recovered. It is not understood that the Department wishes to pay for information of the person who surreptitiously changed the wording of the section relating to whisky, providing that it should take effect on the 10th of August,—instead of the 1st of July as ordered by the Committee.

An exchange says:

The number of distilleries in operation July 1 was 215, and at this date it is 156; producing capacity July 1, 217,682 gallons; producing capacity to-day, 219,163 gallons, an increase of 1,481 gallons daily. This is a heavy increase, in consideration of the fact that 49 distilleries less were running. It is thought at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the distilleries were taking advantage of the change of law. All the liquor they could manufacture and put into the warehouse prior to Aug. 10, can be removed under the tax of 50 cents per gallon. All warehoused on and after that date is subject to a tax of 70 cents per gallon.

The monthly statement of the debt of the United States for August 1 shows a nominal reduction since July 1 of $3,427,687.18; since March 1, 1872, of $37,754,841.54; and since March 1, 1869, of $337,404,603.57. The debt, less cash in Treasury, was $2,188,058,656.44. The coin held was $69,319,689.54, with gold certificates outstanding for $31,690,380; and the currency amounted to $16,038,354.85. Below is the

DEBT STATEMENT.

For the month of July, 1872:

Debt bearing coin interest, bonds at 6 per cent	$1,371,896,800.00
Bonds at 5 per cent	414,567,300.00
Total	$1,786,454,100.00
Interest	25,796,244.37
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, certificates of indebtedness, at 4 per cent	678,000.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at 3 per cent	9,480,000.00
Principal	24,158,000.00
Interest	107,735.78
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—principal	6,595,910.26
Interest	400,966.61
Debt bearing no interest—old demand and legal tender notes	355,086,167.50
Fractional currency	42,018,371.47
Coin certificates	31,690,380.00
Principal	429,791,918.97
Unclaimed interest	11,384.84
Total debt—principal	2,247,099,929.23
Interest	26,316,771.60
Total	$2,273,416,700.83
Cash in Treasury—Coin	69,319,689.54
Currency	16,038,354.85
Total	$85,358,044.39
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Aug. 1, 1872	2,188,058,656.44
July 1, 1872	2,191,486,343.62
Decrease during the month	3,427,687.18
Decrease since Mar. 1	37,754,841.54
Decrease from Mar. 1, 1869, to Mar. 1, 1872	299,649,762.03

The following are the totals of Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117.00
Interest paid by the United States	16,370,375.00
Interest repaid by transportation, mails, etc.	3,795,267.00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,775,208.00

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	116	[illegible]
5-20s of '65 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	112	[illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Currency 6s	[illegible] ex. int.	[illegible]
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 & int.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95	[illegible]
Eastern exchange	1-10 dis.	par.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		1.10 prem.
Gold exchange		[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	115	[illegible]
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Land Warrants.		
160s not war 1812	177	[illegible]
120s not war 1812	134	[illegible]
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College and scrip	175	@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4 per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth 1 per cent less than gold.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* gossips as follows concerning the United States Sub-Treasury in New York:

The Treasury office employs 100 clerks, all under the charge of the Sub-Treasurer, who is our chief financial officer. In fact, the chief employment of the Treasury at Washington is, as they say, "to look after that in New York." Almost all the Government payments and receipts are made here. Every day the gold received at the Custom House for duties is wheeled up to the Treasury in a common hand cart. The distance is about 300 feet, and the amount averages $800,000. The way they handle specie in such institution certainly strikes a stranger as free and easy in the extreme. The bags, containing $5,000 a piece, are tossed to and fro as though they held gravel or brickbats, and the clerks count up $1,000,000 as easily and as rapidly as a grocer counts up his dimes and pennies. The vault is a large room, say 20 feet square and about 15 feet high, with tiers of iron doors about 3 feet in length, ranging one above the other. These are full of bags containing specie, and at set times they are counted, the Surveyor of the Port being always present on such occasions. There are about $90,000,000 of gold and greenbacks in store here. The Treasury contains a number of experts in detecting base coin. You may place a counterfeit gold piece in a heap of similar coin, and the clerk will close his eyes and pick out the counterfeit by means of touch. This man cannot tell how he distinguishes the good from the bad. The faculty is indescribable, and can only be acquired by years of practice."

Speaking of the prospect that the coming cotton crop will be a good one, the United States *Economist* says:

The unfavorable crop reports so far have exercised a considerable influence on both sides of the Atlantic in rendering the market more favorable for buyers. The misgivings that American spinners would not be able to obtain sufficient raw material till the new crop becomes available has been dissipated. There is now a stock of 23,000 bales a week in sight for consumption during the balance of the current cotton year. In relation to the European market, the following statistics will afford sufficient information:

ESTIMATES OF COTTON CONSUMPTION AND SUPPLY IN EUROPE TO JULY 1, 1872.

	Bales.	Bales.
Sept. 1, 1871, stock in chief European ports	858,000	
Sept. 1, 1871, in minor European ports, including Russia, Spain, etc., estimated	250,000	1,108,000
Sept. 1, 1871, afloat from America	133,000	
Exports since	1,904,000	
	2,037,000	
Now afloat	76,000	
Imports of American to all Europe since Sept. 1		1,961,000
Imports of East India, excluding Russia, Spain, Antwerp, Marseilles, and all minor ports		1,666,000
In ports of other sorts, excluding Russia, Spain, etc.		1,221,000
East India and other sorts into Russia, Spain, etc. (say)		350,000
Supply of Europe for ten months		6,306,000
Deduct present stock in chief ports	1,580,000	
Deduct present stock in minor ports (estimated)	150,000	1,720,000
Total by European spinners in 10 months		4,587,000
Less taken by spinners of Great Britain		2,760,000
Taken by Continental spinners		1,808,000
Add for portion of Continental spinners' stock held on Sept. 1, 1871, and since used up (est)		250,000
Consumed in 10 months on Continent		2,058,000
—or 47,800 bales per week.		
Taken by English spinners	2,760,000	
Add used up by them of old stock (say)	100,000	
		2,860,000
—or 66,130 bales per week.		
Consumed in Europe in 10 months		4,927,000
—or 114,580 bales per week.		
Add one-fifth for remaining 2 months		985,000
Making 12 months' consumption		5,912,000

Here we have a largely increased consumption with an increased visible supply, notwithstanding the heavy reduction of 1,100,000 bales in the importations from the United States. This is due to the fact that the bulk of the supplies from India and Brazil were received during the early part of the present cotton year, leaving the stock in port to bear the drain for consumption during the balance of the year. It is to be remembered, however, that a large proportion of the stock and visible supply consists of East India cotton, to which manufacturers manifest increasing reluctance, but which they will be compelled to use in a somewhat larger proportion than heretofore.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Aug. 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 75, in Block 2 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $300.

Wentworth av, bet Bushnell and Twenty-third sts, e f, 25x78 ft, with buildings, dated July 25; consideration, $3,200.

Clark st, n of Harrison st, e f, 40 81-100x105 ft, with buildings, dated July 26; consideration, $39,000.

The premises No. 316 Third av, dated July 31; consideration, $8,200.

Lot 9 of Lot 9, in n ½ Block 10, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $700.

Bremer st, s of Oak st, w f, 23 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $810.

Chestnut st, bet Ashland and Taylor sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 13; consideration, $1,900.

Brigham st, bet Ridgeville Road and Reuben st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $475.

Wood st, n e cor of Smith st, 5 lots running to alley, dated Aug 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 86 in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $740.

Flournoy st, w of and near Hoyne st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 10; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, with improvements, dated July 30; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 11, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $740.

Bremer st, s of Oak st, e f, 22 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $850.

Lots 88 and 89, in n part of Block 26, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 12, 1871; consideration, $1,800.

Clayton st, 125 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug 1; consideration, $750.

Milwaukee av, 100 ft s e of Lincoln st, n e front, dated July 31; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 10, in Block 1, of w ½ and Sub-block 5 of e ½ Block 12, in Sheffield's Addition, dated July 26; consideration, $600.

Orchard st, s e cor of Webster av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $2,000.

St. Louis st, 241 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x122½ ft, dated May 6; consideration $300.

Park st, s e cor of Lincoln st, n e f, 29 4-10x128 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $4,200.

Lincoln st, 141 ft s w of Park st, n w f, 25x 136 4-10 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $900.

Lot 5 of Lots 9, 10, 11, in Block 39, Ogden's Addition, dated Aug. 2; consideration $900.

[illegible] av, near Thirty-second st, w f, [illegible]; consideration, $7,000.

West Lake st, w of and near Ann st, [illegible] ft, dated March 1; consideration $1,000.

Lot 32, in Block 13, in D. S. Lee's Addition, with improvements, dated June 1; consideration, $1,950.

Walnut st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Mar 25; consideration, $2,000.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $650.

Lot 12 to 16, in Block 4 in Eberhart et al Block 16, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 6 to 11, in Block 8 of same, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,200.

West Twelfth st, 194 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24 by 125 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19 of lots 44, 47, &c., in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $3,030.

Lots 48 and 49, in Block 5 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 to 5, in Block 6, of same, dated May 22; consideration, $5,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, 351 ft north of Wrightwood av, e f, 25x135 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $775.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thomas av, 120 ft north of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x 124½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $300.

Lots 22 and 6, of Clark & Sharp's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 8, of Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $22,894.

Blocks 1, 2, 7, and 8, of s w ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 17 (20 acres); also, Blocks 9, 10, 15, and 16 (18 acres), in Snowdon's n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $45,600.

Lot 16, in Block 9, of Hyde Park, dated May 6; consideration, $2,650.

E ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 13, dated April 20; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 1 and 4 in Division 27, and Lot 1 in Division 40, all in Block 2, of Carr's resubdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 24 to 26, in Block 6, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $8,400.

Lots 21 to 33 and 28 to 30, in Block 8, of Phare's s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated March 2; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 12, 26, and 38 to 41, in Block 1, of Wright et al Subdivision in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,800.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 39 and 38, in Block 2 of Thompson's s ½ Block 3 of Borden's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 12 and w ½ Lot 11, in Block 2, of Stave's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated July 19; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 13, in Block 2, of same, dated July 19; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,826	3,250	4,305	3,760
Wheat, bu	6,050	43,943	50,992	35,200
Corn, bu	217,745	192,180	434,161	237,400
Oats, bu	7,999	74,670	38,507	285,440
Rye, bu	1,058	11,368	832	2,339
Barley, bu	[illegible]	6,250	3,850	4,816
Grass seed, lbs	14,472	125,469	29,857	73,800
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	254,106		
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]			
Beef, brls			[illegible]	2,605
Pork, brls	310		75	
Lard, lbs	800	11,380	305	598
Tallow, lbs	7,950	12,767	193,671	160,098
Butter, lbs	76,650	53,290	38,000	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	10,854	1,504	9,713	1,006
Cattle, No.	1,118	652	1,424	1,205
Sheep, No.	728		225	790
Hides, lbs	71,968	131,481	418,684	128,287
Highwines, brls	135	197	676	800
Wool, lbs	6,558	49,815	34,376	75,000
Potatoes, bu	1,902	289		
Lumber, m	7,495	6,027	3,295	2,175
Shingles, m	2,542	2,882	1,828	1,810
Lath, m	510	469	196	268
Salt, brls	2,321	4,000	1,741	1,205

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,338 bu wheat; 549 bu corn; 5,072 bu oats; 829 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 32 cars and 36,800 bu wheat; 538 cars and 62,000 bu corn; 22 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total (593 cars), 328,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped By lake.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
To Buffalo	11,271	12,743	29,102	42,430	11,069
To Erie	4,102	88,499	1,311,090		
To Oswego		37,295	18,000	72,000	
To Huron	1,608		98,650	17,121	
To other U S pts	95	1,600	128	27,591	
To Montreal			17,500		
To Colborne			35,529		
To Kingston			159,218		
To Other C pts		30,518	78,165		
Total	17,116	170,650	1,854,907	154,185	11,069

Also, 9,672 bu rye shipped by rail.

A lot of new spring wheat was received to-day at the Flint & Thompson elevator. It was in very good condition. It is probable that that house alone will receive 750,000 bu of new wheat this month.

Above 36,800 bu of wheat arrived here this morning from Milwaukee, and there is more to come. On Saturday's prices there was a profit of above 3c per bu on the transaction, after paying 5c as the cost of removal; but it is understood that most of that wheat was bought at about $1.22 which will make the profit much greater. Our stock of wheat is far from being diminished by the whole amount of the shipments.

The amounts of grain in the Iowa Elevator, burned this morning, were reported a week ago, at 128,365 bu corn, and 47,124 bu oats. It is probable that this statement is larger on oats than the quantity burned about 20,000 bu, but much less on corn. Receipts for 142,000 bu corn in that house were counted upon the floor this morning, and there are doubtless some receipts out which were not enumerated. Some of our grain operators are inclined to look on the destruction of the elevator as a relief, though it came in the shape of a loss. Receipts in the Iowa Elevator were "regular," and could not be refused when offered in the filling of contracts; while many of the banks refused to lend money on them. For this reason the Iowa receipts were in disfavor among dealers, unless they wanted to make up a cargo in that house.

An amendment to the recently proposed amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade was offered to-day by Mr. Murphy. It was to the effect that both parties to a trade should be required to deposit the same amount as margin. The matter will lie over till the early part of next month. A great many members do not seem to understand the purport of the original amendment. As intended by the mover, it will provide for the protection of the short as well as the long operator. Its use may be exemplified by reference to the recent corner in oats. When the price was 41c per bu, Mr. Chandler had the right to call for a deposit of 10 per cent, or 4 1-10c per bu. His deposit of the same amount would only protect the short against a drop to 37c per bu, whereas the market fell to 25c soon after the break, leaving a clear loss of 12c per bu to the short, who could buy in at 25c, but could not deliver, as the long had failed. One original amendment proposes that the deposit of the long shall cover as much below the real shipping value, as the short margin will cover above the speculative price; so that the short operator would be protected against failure on the part of the ones who tried to engineer the corner. We confess that the reading of the rule does not explicitly state this as the intention, but several prominent operators say that it would secure this end; if so, its adoption would be an immense benefit to the legitimate trade, and the legitimate traders in produce in the Northwest.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was rather larger than usual; but the aggregate of trading was rather less on the regular Board. There was little change in prices, though most of the markets were dull, and receipts were larger than heretofore; but the shipments were also larger, and the weather lowering, while New York was generally firm. On the whole, therefore, our produce markets were weak as compared with the situation, especially if we take into the account the reduction in the stocks of corn and oats by the burning of the Iowa elevator. There was a fair inquiry for groceries, both staple and fancy, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm. There was a slightly easier feeling in refined sugars, but all other articles in the list were firm. The only changes were an advance of 1c in allspice, and 5c in diamond syrups. Dry goods were quiet and steady as previously quoted. The butter and cheese markets were only moderately active, and values underwent no change. Hay was in light request. Hides and leather met with a fair demand, and the quoted prices were freely sustained. Oils, paints, and colors remain quiet. The market for lumber at the yards was active for Monday, and prices were almost invariably well sustained. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. Metals and tinners' stock, and iron, exhibited a fair degree of activity, and quotations were steady at the recent advance. Nails sold to a large extent upon the basis of $6.00 rates. Building materials were active and unchanged in quotations. The markets for broom corn, beans, and cooperage, were dull and easy. Eggs were in better demand at a range of 13a15c per doz, for choice packages. Wool was in fair request, and a shade firmer on choice qualities. Poultry was dull, while for potatoes a better demand existed, and quotations were higher.

Highwines were active, and firm, though quoted inactive and a shade easier in New York. There was but little offering here. Sales were reported of 600 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, owing to smaller offerings; but in good demand by shippers, and ruled ¼c higher in consequence. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat; and 275,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-4c on wheat, 7 3-4c on corn, 7 1-4c on barley, and 5 1-4a5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-4c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were easier at 22 1-2a23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were inactive, and nominally unchanged. Pork was decidedly dull. The syndicate were (was) not in the market, and in their (his) absence no one cared to operate. The sales reported below were made on Saturday evening, or before 'Change this morning. There is nothing new to note in the situation further than the facetious proposition that the 135,000 brls pork now here, with "that which is to come," shall be sent to Persia to relieve the sufferers of that empire. It is probable that though the people there are all Mahommedans, the circumstances would overcome their scruples against pork, [illegible] upon the point as to which [illegible] must not be eaten by the true believer. The receipts of pork were lighter to-day, and it is thought that but little more will come here, unless prices in our market should be forced up much higher than now. Lard was quiet. Winter lots are not wanted. The options appear to have been all settled up, and the light stocks here do not tempt to speculation, seeing that prices are relatively higher than elsewhere; only $3 [illegible] in New York. Summer lard was nominally unchanged; but has undoubtedly weakened under the decline in hogs of the past few days. Meats were quiet and firm. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13.87 1-2a14.00; do for shipment, $13.25a13.50; do seller September, $13.00; do seller December, nominal at $12.00a12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.50; do seller the year, $8.25a8.50, summer lard, $8.00. Dry salted meats, 5 3-4c for shoulders, and 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $13.85; 5,000 brls do seller September at $13.00; 140 tcs summer lard at 8c per lb.

Flour was quiet but firm, buyers being few, while holders were not offering their property, the dulness in wheat not being favorable to sales, though stocks are light. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.37 1-2; 100 brls do at $9.00; 20 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.87 1-2; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.62 1-2; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do at $7.37 1-2; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.90. Total, 1,170 brls. Also, 10 tons middlings at $14.50 on track. Bran was a shade easier. Sales were 20 tons at $14.00, and 20 tons at $13.50, both on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.00@ 7.25
Spring Minnesotas	5.75@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.75@ 5.00
Rye flour	3.25@ 4.50

Wheat was dull and unchanged, the bulk of the sales being made at about the average of Saturday, though the market of to-day was much steadier than the, the fluctuations being small. The long options were a shade weaker. The market is well known to be under the control of a combination, and there are no buyers for this month, except those who are short, while many of them have been filled up by the liberal purchases of last week. Other people hold off, and many of our best commission men even refuse to operate for parties in the country, on either side, alleging that the market may [illegible] them no chance of self-protection. These men are the most ardent advocates of the reform in marginal deposits. [illegible] the combination will throw up as soon as they have realized on the wheat now here; but they are men whose doings cannot always be calculated on. Cash wheat was very dull to-day, car lots being scarcely salable within [illegible] of the price of round lots or seller the month. Seller August opened at $1.39, declined to $1.38 1-4, advanced to $1.40, and closed at $1.39. Seller September sold at $1.13a1.14, closing at $1.13 5-8. Seller the year sold at $1.10a1.10 1-2. Winter wheat was unmentioned; nominally firm. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.40 1-2; 1,200 bu do at $1.40; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.40; 5,000 bu do at $1.39 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.39 1-4; 22,400 bu do at $1.39; 10,800 bu do at $1.38 3-4; 19,000 bu do at $1.38 1-2; 2,000 bu do at $1.38 1-4; 1,600 bu do at $1.38. Total, 77,800 bu.

Corn was only moderately active, and very steady at the inside prices of Saturday. The market was dull early; but when corn was reported firmer in New York the shippers took hold freely at the decline, though receipts showed an increase. The shipping demand was so good in the last half of the session that short receipts (on which the storage was running out) sold within 1-8c of the price of receipts having ten or more days to run, during which they could be delivered as regular. The trading in options leaned more decidedly to September than heretofore. The option opened at 43 1-4c, and closed at 43 3-8c. Seller this month opened at 42 1-2c, and improved to 42 5-8c at the close. Seller last half of August sold at 42 3-4a43. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at 43c; 1,200 bu do at 42 7-8c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 43 1-2c afloat; 11,900 bu do at 44c afloat; 22,400 bu No. 2 at 43 1-4c afloat; 47,000 bu No. 2 in store at 43 1-2c; 55,000 bu do at 42 5-8c; 200,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 55,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 25,000 bu rejected at 38 1-2c; 400 bu by sample at 41c; 400 bu do at 39c. Total, 378,800 bu.

Oats were dull and about 1-8c lower, there being scarcely any demand except for a few car lots for city consumption, which sold at 26 1-2a27c, according to date of receipt. Seller the month sold at 26 1-4a26 1-2c, and seller September at 26a26 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu at 27c; 3,600 bu at 26 3-4c; 600 bu at 26 1-2c; 1,200 bu rejected at 24c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 33 1-2c. Total, 20,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and weak, opening at Saturday's quotation on cash lots, and declining 1-2a3-4c, closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 59 1-2c; 400 bu do at 59 1-4c. Total, 2,000 bu. Seller September sold at 57c.

Barley was in fair demand on new No. 2, seller September, and steady, several sales being made at 58c. Cash lots were quiet, but nominally steady, at 54c for No. 2, and 44c for No. 3. Cash sales were confined to 400 bu by sample at 57c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 1,200 bu.

D. W. C. Sanford & Co. report the following as the stocks of provisions in New Orleans:

	Aug. 1, 1872.	Aug. 1, 1871.
Brls mess pork	20,570	13,911
" other kinds	544	835
Total pork	21,114	14,746
Tierces lard	2,192	3,143
Kegs lard	1,183	3,590
Casks bacon shoulders	423	279
" r. sides		
" c. r. sides	152	182
" clear sides	687	924
Tierces hams	1,109	1,232
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	45,000	104,000
Total bacon and d. s. meat, in lbs	1,654,000	1,900,200

We clip the following from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*. The summary of crops is based on the report of the Department of Agriculture. We have already published the reports on wheat and corn in full:

The condition of the oat crop is from 1 to 8 per cent above average in all the New England and Middle States, except New Jersey and Delaware; the former being 14 per cent and the latter 20 per cent below average. This shows a general improvement during the month of June in all the States except New Jersey, where the condition is 4 per cent below that of last report. In North Carolina the crop is 3 per cent above the average, showing an improvement of 13 per cent during June. The other Atlantic States, and all the Gulf States, except Texas, are below average, though showing a general improvement since the last report. Texas is 10 per cent, Tennessee 5 per cent, and Kentucky 4 per cent above average. West Virginia is 5 per cent below, an improvement of 9 per cent during June. Ohio and Indiana are below average, and have declined during the past month. The other States north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi are all above average. On the Pacific coast California is 13 per cent above average, an improvement of 15 per cent during the previous month. Oregon is 10 per cent below average, a decline of 7 per cent during June.

The barley crop is a full average, or above, in condition, in all the New England States, with a slightly diminished acreage. In New York and Pennsylvania it is about average, with a very considerable reduction of area. In several counties in New York the prospect of the crop are spoken of in enthusiastic terms. From some counties of Pennsylvania reports of injuries by drouth have been received. In Maryland the average was reduced 35 per cent. New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida make no returns of this crop, while in Georgia and the Gulf States it is mentioned only in one or two counties. Texas reports an increase of 14 per cent in acreage. In Red River and Williamson Counties the condition of the crop is very superior. In Arkansas, Tennessee, and West Virginia it is cultivated to but a limited extent. In Kentucky it is more general. North of the Ohio River it is quite a common crop, but exhibits this season a considerable reduction of area in all the states except Wisconsin, where there is an increase of 3 per cent. In Ohio and Indiana the condition of the crop is below average, but in all the other States it is above. West of the Mississippi the condition varies from average to 18 per cent above, with a considerable reduction of area in Missouri. On the Pacific coast the condition is from 8 to 12 per cent below average.

In all the New England and Middle States rye is above average in condition, but with a reduction of 1 to 12 per cent in acreage, New Hampshire and Vermont being the only States in which the area of last year was sown. In North Carolina, the acreage is increased 1 per cent, and the condition of the crop improved 8 per cent. In all the other Atlantic Coast States the acreage shows a decline. The Gulf States report an increased acreage, with an improved condition in Texas, and a decline of 2 per cent in Louisiana. In Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the acreage is increased from 4 to 17 per cent. Ohio reports 11 per cent decrease in area, and 7 per cent in condition; Michigan, 3 per cent in each. Indiana reduces her area 3 per cent, but her crop is over average in condition. The other Northwestern States are average, or above, in condition, and also in acreage, except Missouri and Kansas, which are 12 per cent short. Five counties in Oregon show a general increase of 2 per cent in acreage.

TAGANROG, July 4.—The stock of cereals in this market is near exhaustion. From the interior of Russia the crops, on the whole, are not unfavorable. The rainy period had been followed by fine weather and drying winds, which had wonderfully improved the condition and favored the grain formation in the growing crops. If nothing occurs unfavorable henceforward the harvest may, according to the opinion of a majority, attain a good average. It is principally to the quality and heavy weight of the new wheat crop that their expectations point. The yield of the barley and rye crop will be inferior both in quantity and quality.

The accounts of the wheat crop in France are, on the whole, satisfactory, and the prevailing opinion is that it will be considerably above the average. In the South the harvesting of the crop is completed in some parts. The cutting will soon begin in Central France.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to July 30	172,183	11,773,068	12,241,587
New Orleans, to July 24	1,222		583,977
Philadelphia, to July 27	6,210	634,694	2,296,865
Baltimore, to July 27	22,792	313,673	3,318,863
Boston, to July 27	24,034	90,358	1,320,781
San Francisco, to July 15	3,700	1,994,720	[illegible]
Other ports to latest date	5,790	151,154	124,091
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1870-71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1869-70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1868-69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to July 30	6,789	2,260,845	592,885	545,380
Other ports to latest dates	2,486	278,218	166,389	
Total, 1871-72	9,279	2,548,063	659,197	545,380
Total, 1870-71	102,864	[illegible]	621,754	66,525
Total, 1869-70	105,058	[illegible]	[illegible]	147,282
Total, 1868-69	45,839	[illegible]	80,155	[illegible]

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, July 27, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	146,157	1,350,677	1,567,220	47,173
Albany	2,000	35,000	60,000	41,200
Buffalo	221,655	974,192	794,095	[illegible]
Chicago	987,851	3,463,741	774,631	8,517
Milwaukee	597,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Duluth	25,000			
Toledo	45,640	582,850	275,381	
Detroit	25,467	6,863	85,230	
*Oswego	[illegible]	50,000		3,700
St. Louis	[illegible]	40,000	50,000	
Boston	26,082	297,962	90,747	[illegible]
Toronto, July 15	9,205	235,964	347,074	[illegible]
Montreal, July 15	119,712	3,481	22,495	700
*Philadelphia	25,000	180,000	[illegible]	
*Baltimore	25,000	100,000	50,000	
Rail shipments	121,226	216,640	122,293	
Lake shipments	221,231	1,846,513	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	453,918	1,566,204	571,925	24,000
Total	3,061,998	11,456,893	5,190,765	288,006
Total July 20, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total July 13, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total July 6, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total June 29, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total June 22, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total June 15, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total July 28, '71	[illegible]	7,801,748	[illegible]	112,091

*Estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet; grain steady, and provisions dull. The following sales were made on the call: 25,000 bu wheat seller the month at $1.39 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.39 3-8; 5,000 bu do at $1.39 1-4; 5,000 bu do seller September at $1.13 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.13 5-8; 15,000 bu corn seller September at 43 1-4c; 10,000 bu do seller last half August at 42 1-2c; 5,000 bu oats seller September at 26c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	[illegible]	
Mess pork, seller September	12 87½	$13.15
Mess pork, seller December		
Mess pork, seller the year		12 25
Lard, cash		
Lard, seller December		
Wheat, cash	[illegible]	
Wheat, seller August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller the year	1.10	[illegible]
Corn, cash or seller August		
Corn, seller September	43	[illegible]
Oats, cash		
Oats, seller August		
Oats, seller September	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, seller the year		

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

BUTTER—Trade was very quiet to-day, chiefly [illegible] adequate supply [illegible] of offerings consisted [illegible] the qualities for which there was very little inquiry from any source. Strictly choice dairy is [illegible] scarce, and commands high prices. We quote: Choice dairy at 18@21c; fair to good grades at 14@16c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There was [illegible] demand for grain bags, and the market [illegible] at quoted prices. Burlaps [illegible] quote: Stark, 40c; Ludlow [illegible]; Philadelphian, 36c; Royal [illegible]; Lewiston, 37c; Amoskeag [illegible]; gunnies, [illegible]; burlap bags, [illegible]; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible] developed was one of firmness. We continue [illegible] New York [illegible] Rosendale cement, [illegible]; Utica cement, [illegible]; Akron cement, [illegible]; lime, in bulk, [illegible]; white sand, per brl, [illegible]; marble dust, [illegible]; hair, per bu, [illegible]; plastering [illegible]; building brick [illegible] the following is the list of prices, per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.00	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	10.25	17.50
22x28 to 24x36	11.00	20.50
28x28 to 30x36	[illegible]	[illegible]
30x40 to 30x44	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32x44 to 36x50	[illegible]	[illegible]
34x56 to 36x60	[illegible]	[illegible]
36x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	[illegible]

BROOM CORN—No new features were developed in this market. Trade was dull, at the following quotations: $40.00@60.00 per ton for fair to prime; [illegible] brush, $100.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, [illegible].

BEANS—Following are the prices now current: [illegible] for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—No change was visible in the general features of the cheese market. The inquiry was as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Stocks are equal to the demand. We repeat our quotations, as follows: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Prices were firm and unchanged. The demand was only fair at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Business was again quiet, and prices rather favored buyers. Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Were in larger demand and higher, with sales at a range of 13@15c per dozen.

FISH—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand, as for some time past, was small, but the stocks being extremely light served to stimulate the market. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand is slowly improving, and for domestic varieties the quoted prices are well sustained. Imported fruits are still weak and unsettled. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $3.65@3.75; blackberries, 13½@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 11@13c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—In lighter supply. Peaches are doing better. Sales: Apples—120 brls fair at $1.50; 40 good at $1.80; 70 at $2.00; 17 choice at $2.50. Peaches—700 boxes good (Saturday p. m.) at 25@30c; 137 poor (this morning) at 30c; 600 fair at 40c; 1,250 good at 50c; 730 choice at 55@60c; 150 baskets from Michigan at 60@70c; 40 boxes fair Crawfords at 55@60c; 175 good at 65@70c; 125 at 75c; 100 fancy at 90c. Pears—30 boxes fair to good Bartletts at 70@85c; 60 choice at $1.00. Grapes—20 cases at 10c per lb; 15 boxes at 8c; 15 cases (36 lbs. paper boxes) at $3.25; 5 at $3.50. Lemons and oranges were dull. Berries—Scarce. Sales: Blackberries—120 cases at 14c; 20 at 15c. Whortleberries—20 baskets at 8½c; 20 at $1.00; 10 bu at $4.60.

GROCERIES—In this department there was a fair amount of trading for this part of the week, and the general market was quoted firm. The only changes worthy mention was an advance of 1c in allspice and 5c in diamond drips syrup. We now quote:

BICARB SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 22½@24c; choice Rio, 20@23½c; prime do, 22@23c; good do, 21@22½c; common do, 20@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 21@22½c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, [illegible]; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, [illegible].

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 13@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; A standard, 11½@12c; do No. 2, [illegible]; B, [illegible]; extra C, [illegible]; C, [illegible]; yellow C, [illegible]; choice brown, [illegible]; prime do, [illegible]; fair do, [illegible]; choice molasses sugar, [illegible]; fair do, [illegible].

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@65c; extra do, 65@68c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]; common molasses, [illegible].

SPICES—Allspice, 15@16c; cloves, [illegible]; cassia, [illegible]; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, [illegible]; German mottled, [illegible]; White Lily, [illegible]; White Rose, [illegible]; brown Windsor, [illegible]; palm, [illegible]; Avery Imperial, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, [illegible]; common [illegible].

HAY—Pressed timothy continues in fair request, and is firm, while other descriptions rule dull. The offerings were moderate. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, [illegible] pressed, $16.00@17.00; do, loose pressed, $14.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, [illegible]. On wagon—Timothy, loose, [illegible]; loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain steady and firm. We repeat our list: Green butchers', [illegible]; green salted, cured, light, [illegible]; do, heavy, [illegible]; part cured, [illegible]; green salt, [illegible]; green city veal kip, [illegible]; calf, [illegible]; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; [illegible]; grubby, [illegible]; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The movement was a moderate one for this portion of the week, and quotations ruled firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Round and square	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 6-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	19
Sheet iron	[illegible]
Norway railroad	[illegible] rates
German plow steel	[illegible] rates
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible] rates
Spring and tire steel	[illegible] rates

LEATHER—Domestic stock was inquired for to a fair extent, and imported leather was also moving with considerable freedom, and the general market was firm. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37 @ 40
Country harness	30 @ 37
Lime city, ℔ m	[illegible]
Kip ℔ m	60 @ 1 10
Kip veals	90 @ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27 @ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1	23 @ 28
Collar, ℔ ft	19 @ 22
Calf, city	1 00 @ 1 40
Calf, country	1 10 @ 1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	[illegible]
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	[illegible]
Rough upper, damaged	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	[illegible]
"B A" sole	[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	[illegible]
Kip No. 1, medium	$ 1 30 @ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, heavy	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]
French calf, Jodot	[illegible]
French calf, Lemoine	[illegible]
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	[illegible]
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	[illegible]
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	[illegible]
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good demand, and, under continued encouraging advices from the East, prices remain firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 6c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 48c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 19, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—There was no abatement in the demand, and a large amount of business was transacted upon the basis of $6.00 rates. 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—This market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and quotations were steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16½ @ 18
Hemp seal-cord, ℔ lb	21 @ 24
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	[illegible]
Pitch, ℔ brl	5 00 @ 6 50
Tar, ℔ brl	6 50 @ 7 27½

OILS—Turpentine and beeswax were weak at the decline noted yesterday. Other oils ruled quiet and steady. The following prices are current: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, [illegible]; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 91c; do boiled, 96c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Nothing new was noted under this head. A moderate business was done at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	[illegible]
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	11 50
American	[illegible]
Snow white	[illegible]

COLORS.

Railroad colors	[illegible]
Rochelle ochre	[illegible]
English Ven Red	[illegible]
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	[illegible]
American red lead	[illegible]
Paris white	[illegible]
Whiting	[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bladders	4 c
In bulk	[illegible]

POULTRY—The demand continues light, and prices are almost nominal. We quote: Old live chickens, $3.50@4.00 per dozen; spring do, $1.50@2.50.

POTATOES—Trade to-day was more active, and prices ruled firmer. We note the following changes in quotations: New, 90c@$1.00 per bu, to $2.25@2.50 per brl.

SEEDS—The general demand was small, but a better, firmer feeling prevailed. We quote: Timothy, [illegible] for prime; seller August [illegible]; good demand at the annexed [illegible].

SALT—[illegible] Saginaw, fine, [illegible]; Onondaga, fine, [illegible]; coarse salt, [illegible]; coarse Diamond C, [illegible]; dairy, without bags, [illegible]; do, with bags, [illegible]; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; choice [illegible]; imperial, [illegible]; good to [illegible] gunpowder, [illegible]; choice do, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; choice to extra, [illegible]; Japan, natural leaf [illegible]; Oolong [illegible].

TOBACCO—Was in fair request and the annexed quotations were firmly adhered to: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@90c; choice, 65@70c; common, 50@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@30c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Melons slow, Tomatoes doing better. Sales: Tomatoes—250 boxes at 50c; [illegible]. Watermelons—1,500 small at [illegible] per 100; Muskmelons—40 doz; 10 crates at $1.75 per crate. Other offerings slow.

WOOD—Dealers report a fair movement at the annexed prices: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.50, delivered.

WOOL—Dealers reported a moderate demand, and for choice qualities prices ruled a shade stronger. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, medium, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium and coarse	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	[illegible]
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,736. There were no new developments in the cattle market to-day. The supply was rather above the average for a Monday, as, in addition to the fresh receipts, there were several hundred stale cattle, but the local as well as the outside demands were of a liberal character, and prices were firmly maintained. Sales were reported at $2.50@6.50 for inferior to common natives and Texas cattle, and at $5.00@6.60 for fair to extra shipping grades. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60 @ 6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.65 @ 5.80
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scalawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	3.00 @ [illegible]

HOGS—Received since Saturday 6,800. The hog market was dull and heavy. The large number of State hogs left over from last week added to the liberal number received to-day made the supply largely excessive, and sellers were obliged to submit to further concessions of 10@15c. in order to realize. At the decline, trading was slow, and many remained unsold at the close. The bulk of the transfers were at $4.20@4.35. We quote common at $4.15@4.20; medium at $4.25@4.30; and good to choice at $4.35@4.45.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	213	$4.35	48	215	$4.30	48	185	$4.35
64	200	4.35	46	219	4.25	65	170	4.35
43	300	4.30	75	226	4.25	100	240	4.30
40	177	4.40	50	267	4.30	48	190	4.30
40	290	4.40	64	169	4.37½	52	182	4.40
58	213	4.35	49	193	4.37½	55	203	4.40
58	181	4.35	55	208	4.30	59	210	4.37½
54	276	4.25	222	180	4.37½	46	218	4.35
75	169	4.35	55	216	4.40	43	224	4.35
43	300	4.25	66	193	4.40	98	251	4.35
58	244	4.25	270	215	4.40	59	266	4.35
58	176	4.40	47	220	4.40	63	192	4.35
58	218	4.35	221	220	4.40	50	206	4.35
50	217	4.25						

SHEEP—The supply on sale to-day reached 600 head. There was a fair local demand at last week's prices, or at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,495	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pieces, m	[illegible]	196

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,027	2,175
Shingles, m	2,882	1,810
Lath, pieces, m	469	268

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Aug. 3:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	26,777	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pieces, m	3,908	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1 to Aug. 3:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pieces, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The demand for lumber to-day was good, but dealers were reluctant about reporting sales. Prices, however, as compared with Saturday, were about the same. At the close of business hours only three cargoes were left over.

SHINGLES—There was a small demand for A sawed grades, yet dealers were firm in their views, at unchanged prices.

LATH—Prices remain firm at $2.50@2.75 per 1,000, afloat.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	3.35
Ludington, ℔ m	[illegible]
Pentwater, ℔ m	[illegible]
Muskegon ℔ m	[illegible]
White Lake, ℔ m	[illegible]
Grand River, ℔ m	[illegible]

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ℔ cord	[illegible]
Rail and ties	[illegible]
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	[illegible]
Ahnepee—wood ℔ cord	[illegible]
Ahnepee—cedar posts	[illegible]
Ahnepee—railroad ties	[illegible]
Ahnepee—shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	[illegible]
Oconto	3.00@ 3.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	[illegible]
Good to choice strips and boards	19.00@21.00
Common strips and boards	[illegible]
Common mixed lumber	[illegible]
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Transactions afloat include:

Cargo schr Z. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 140 m ft at $22.00 for 5-inch 20-12; $14.00 for 2-inch 12 ft; and $12.50 for 2-inch joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 150 m ft boards and strips at $15.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand continues good, and prices are well sustained. Hard wood lumber is in meagre inquiry, but dealers experience no trouble in realizing former prices. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00@38.00
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Dry do	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was a light demand to-day, at the following prices:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

THICKNESS—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The market has been brisk this week, and the sales large. Factories advanced in price about ½c above last week's rates. Owing to the fine weather and the eagerness of farmers to make the most of it in securing the hay harvest, only about 4,000 boxes farm dairy cheese were delivered. They went at from 9½c to 10½c, and one lot fancy reaching 11c.

The factories were well represented with offerings of 11,000 to 12,000 boxes, about 8,000 of which were sold. The top price was 12½c, but one factory, the Stratford and Salisbury (small cheese), went at 12½c. We give the leading transactions as follows:

Avery & Ives, 12½c; Cold Creek, 12½c; Cook & Ives, 12½c; Crains' Corner, 12½c; Fairfield Association, 12½c; North Fairfield, 12½c; Root, 12½c; Bales, 12c; Bethel, 12c; Budlong & Schuyler, 12½c; Buel, 12c; Canajoharie, 12½c; Countryman, 12½c; Dairy Valley, 11½c; Dunhel, 12c; Eatonville, 12½c; Euphrata, 11½c; Fays, 12c; Toller, 12c; Zimmerman Creek, 12c; Top Notch, 12c; Switzer Hill, 11½c; Spraker, 11½c; Snells' Bush, 11½c; Smith Creek, 12½c; A. Smith & Co., 12c; Nichols, 12½c; Newville Association, 12½c; Newport, 12½c; Newport Hill, 11½c; Mohawk Valley, 12½c; Manheim, 12½c; Manheim Turnpike, 12½c; Manheim Centre, 12½c; Ladive, 12c; Klock & Nellis, 12c; Keys, 12c; Johnstown, 11½c; J. D. Ives, 12½c; Herkimer County Central, 12½c; Henderson Association, 12½c; Stratford and Salisbury, 12½c; Old Fairfield, 12½c; Tays, 12c.

At the Utica market the offerings were about 9,000 boxes, prices ranging from 11c to 12½c, and one lot reaching 11½c.

The frequent rains in Herkimer have kept pastures fresher than usual at this season of the year, and cows are doing well.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 5.

Schr Guido, Keeler's Pier, 45 cords wood.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 100 brls flour, 10 sacks seed, 5 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 90 pkgs fish, 30 bu potatoes, 50 bundles hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1,275 bars railroad iron, 1,356 sacks salt.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, 250 tons ore, 350 tons pig iron, 300 pkgs fish.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 20 m lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 158 pkgs fish, and sundries.
[illegible], 1,012 bu railroad iron.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, [illegible].
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 92 m sundries, 1,000 pickets.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Crusader, Holland, 38 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 234 m lumber.
Schr Metropolis, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 100 m lath.
[illegible] Portage Lake, 7,000 m [illegible].
Schr Harriet, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Trio Potter, Escanaba, 480 tons pig iron.
Schr Scottish Chief, White Lake, 50 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Barge J. H. Drake, Menominee, 75 m lumber.
Barge M. E. Tyson, Milwaukee, light.
Barge D. L. Filer, Milwaukee, light.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Milwaukee, light.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 12 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Prop Messenger, Michigan City, light.
Prop S. F. Heath, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 155 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Stmr Lake Michigan, Prescott, 125 tons pig iron.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 500 bags salt, and sundries.
Bark Menominee, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Bark Maria Martin, Erie, 1,013 tons coal.
Bark Golden West, Erie, 787 tons coal.
Bark Great West, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 265 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Barge N. W. Standart, Milwaukee, 18,973 bu wheat.
Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr John Wesley, Cleveland, 630 tons coal.
Schr Owasco, Cleveland, 617 tons coal.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 tons coal.
Schr Emma, Michigan City, 11 tons iron.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 80 tons coal.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Homer, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, 483 tons coal.
Schr Colonel Hoag, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 45 m lath.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 2 m lumber, 1,300 ties.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 m lumber.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 825 tons coal.
Schr Planet, [illegible].
Schr E. Harmon, Milwaukee, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m timber, 50 cds bark.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr New Hampshire, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 10 m pickets.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, 1,241 tons coal.
Schr Magic, Two Rivers, 14 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, 180 cds wood.
Schr P. Alford, Buffalo, 560 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 11 m lath.
Schr Denmark, Garden Bay, 1,350 telegraph poles.
Scow Magdalena, Packard's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow M. W. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 116 cds wood.
Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 175 m lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 300 m lumber.
Barge Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Scow Champion, Calumet, 55 yds gravel.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 320 m lumber.

CLEARED....Aug. 5.

Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 18,461 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,316 bu corn, 232 brls flour, 15 bdls broom corn.
Prop Montgomery, Mackinac, 32 bu corn, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn, 5,699 dry hides, 263 bdls broom corn, and sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 14,100 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 250 brls pork.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 26,650 bu corn, 450 brls flour, 397 pkgs lard, 102 pkgs butter, 8 bags seed, 5 brls alcohol.
Prop Mohawk, Pine River, 60 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 13,000 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 20,400 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 30,000 bu oats, 400 brls flour.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 40 bdls pelts, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Acorn, Buffalo, 21,375 bu wheat.
Schr James Garrett, Collingwood, 17,170 bu corn.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 40 brls flour.
Schr J. W. Foster, Buffalo, 21,337 bu wheat.
Barge E. G. Robinson, Buffalo, 25,698 bu corn.
Barge M. E. Tyson, Buffalo, 26,033 bu corn.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, 20,500 bu wheat.
Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, 28,100 bu wheat.
Barge D. L. Filer, Buffalo, 24,700 bu corn.
Schr King Fisher, Buffalo, 33,700 bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Kingston, 19,700 bu corn.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Charters were: To Collingwood—Schr Potomac, corn, 5½c. To Boston—Props Potomac and Lowell, corn, through rate. To Portland—Prop City of Fremont, corn, through. To Montreal—Props Lake Michigan and Argyle, [illegible]. To Buffalo—Kate Darley, corn, going rates; [illegible] Vanderbilt, corn, p. t.; Laura Bell, corn, [illegible]; J. C. Harrison and Elizabeth Jones, corn at 7½c.

BAY CITY, Aug. 2.—The *Journal* says: "During the month of June last, the rates for lake freights were at a higher figure than had been known for several seasons past, and the transportation facilities were not, even then, equal to the demand. As will be remembered the mill laborers in this valley made a strike for a reduction of laboring hours. Work was stopped, freights were down, and vessels already in the port were obliged to take cargoes at low figures or clear light, and vessel owners trading at this port heretofore, sent their craft elsewhere where they could get better figures. The strike having ended, work was resumed, and a demand for vessels was the consequence, and since about the 18th of July, there has been a steady increase in rates for freights. Until to-day charters have been made from this port to Cleveland at $3.25, and to Buffalo at $3.75. It is expected by those well versed in the matter, that a continued rise will take place until lake freights will be quoted as in June, which is a good, healthy figure."

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Nothing done in grain freights to-day. Rates unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—Vessels continue scarce. Freights are plenty and rates very firm. Charters: Schr Grace Sherwood, lumber and lath, Port Huron to Cleveland at $2.25 per m on lumber and 40c on lath on the rail; scow Nellie, lumber and house-blocks, at $2.10 per m for lumber to Detroit and 5c each on blocks; scow German, railroad ties, Dresden to Cleveland, at 14c on the rail.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 3.—Down—Schooners Oriental, Garden River to Kingston, timber; Australia, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Canadian, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Pandora, Cleveland to Toronto coal; Annandale, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Wm. Lewis, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Union Jack, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Persia, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; George C. Finney, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; America, Detroit to Oswego, corn. Propellers Marine, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; Oswegatchie, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, mdse. Barge Emery, Cleveland to Detroit to Ogdensburgh, timber. Up—[illegible] Toronto, coal. Steam barge W. [illegible]; schr Kate L. Bruce, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; bark St. Lawrence, Union to Clayton, timber; schr Wm. Lewis, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr W. W. Grant, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Amaranth, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr J. W. Sargent, Cleveland to Montreal, stone; schr H. W. Hoag, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr West Side, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Princess, Alexandria to Amherstburg and Clayton, staves; schr C. Jeffery, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr Trenton, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; bark Alexandria; schr E. Blake.

Passed Sault Canal.

On the 28th, bound up, propellers Lady Franklin, India, E. Wadsworth; bark E. L. Corne; schrs M. R. Goffe, Emma, Moses Gage, Saginaw, C. C. Griswold. Down—Prop Hale; stmr Cumberland; schrs Evelyn Bates, [illegible]. On the 29th, props Acadia, Atlantic; schrs J. W. Nichols, Selkirk, C. J. Magill; prop Champlain. Down—United States steamer Michigan; schrs Chas. Hinckley, C. P. March, J. L. Gross, F. Curd, R. C. Crawford, A. W. Luckey. On the 30th, up, steamer Frances Smith, Cambridge, Colonel Cook, [illegible], New London. Down—Prop D. W. [illegible]; schrs P. B. Locke, Cascade, [illegible] Richards, Star of Hope; steamer [illegible]. On the 30th, prop Pacific. On the 31st, bound up, props Cuyahoga, Equinox; schrs E. R. Turner, Southwest, Escanaba, J. B. Wilcox, and Empire State. Down—Prop Peerless.

Depth of water, 11 feet 10 inches on the lower mitre sill.

The Dean Richmond Raised.

Mr. John Quinn, the submarine diver who has taken a prominent part in the various wrecking expeditions which have set out from here the present season, and who also accompanied the expedition which went to the wreck of the Dean Richmond, has returned and gives an interesting account of the progress of that undertaking. Notwithstanding the difficulties which interfered with their operations at the commencement of the work, the wreck has been got up, and aside from the damage caused by the fire, she was found in good condition, and less injured than was generally supposed. The party had started with the wreck, and at latest advices had reached Detour, and their arrival here may be looked for within the next forty-eight hours.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Probable Loss of Two Vessels.

Captain Orrin Myrick, of the schooner Citizen, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that while off Port Stanley, himself and crew discovered the mastheads of a vessel with no topmasts, and passed near the wreck, and that in the same locality the cabin-trunk was also seen, and apparently that of a barge. The mastheads of the vessel were round and iron-banded. A few miles to the westward of the above wreck the masthead of a vessel was also seen, which was thought to be that of a barge. Captain Myrick rescued the crew of the schooner Couch a few days since, but states these last two wrecks are two miles further to the westward.—*Detroit Free Press, Saturday.*

From Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 29.—The locking capacity of this place was fully tested yesterday, probably for the first time since the canal was constructed. The locks were opened at 4 in the morning and closed at 10 in the evening, in which time 26 vessels of all kinds passed through. This was the very best that could be done and shows the necessity of the completion of the other locks to accommodate the constant increase of commerce on Lake Superior.

Our town is lively and the hotels are crowded. The United States steamer Michigan is lying at the dock on her way down.

Commerce of Duluth.

Below will be found a report of the number and tonnage of the several descriptions of crafts which arrived at Duluth during the month of July:

FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers	5	2,319	104
Propellers	36	19,163	998
Sailing vessels	12	3,163	98
Total	53	[illegible]	[illegible]

FROM CANADIAN PORTS.

	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers	9	[illegible]	272
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	24
[illegible]	3	147	12
Total	14	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, southwest.

WAGES—Same; $1.75 to $1.87½ per diem.

INCREASE IN LAKE TONNAGE.—A recent letter from Sault Ste. Marie to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* contains the following:

"Two years ago the steam fleet of Lake Superior was made up as follows:

Steamers running from Buffalo	[illegible]
Steamers running from Cleveland and Detroit	[illegible]
Steamers running from Chicago	[illegible]
Steamers running from Canada	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

This year it is as follows:

From Buffalo and Erie	[illegible]
From Cleveland	[illegible]
From Chicago	[illegible]
From Canada	[illegible]
Steam barges	[illegible]
Total	31

"While this shows a large increase of steamers connected with the Lake Superior fleet, the increase in tonnage is still larger, inasmuch there have been steamers added whose carrying capacity is much larger than those of two years ago. But largely as steamers have increased, the addition of sailing vessels is considerably in advance, so far as tonnage is concerned, and it may be safely stated that the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Lake Superior trade has increased 200 per cent in two years. This increase is caused by the large demand for the iron ores of Lake Superior, the completion of the railroad from Duluth to St. Paul, the discovery of silver on the North Shore, and the work on the North Pacific Railroad."

MORE WRECKS REPORTED—MORE MASTHEADS OUT OF WATER.—And now comes Captain Orrin Myrick of the schooner Citizen, and reports that while off Port Stanley, on Wednesday, himself and crew discovered the mastheads of a vessel with no topmasts, that he passed near the wreck, and that in the same locality the cabin trunk, that of a barge, was seen. The mastheads of the vessel were round and iron-banded. A few miles to the westward of the above wreck, a masthead of a vessel was also seen, which was thought to be that of a barge. Capt. Myrick rescued the crew of the steamer Couch a few days since, but states these last wrecks are 20 miles further westward.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Japan arrived yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Lake Superior. She brought down 504 tons of iron ore for Wyandotte and a large number of passengers for Detroit and points further eastward. Navigation continues much interrupted by fog, and great caution is necessary in order to avoid accidents and collisions. The running time usually made by the Japan between the Sault and Detroit is 27 hours.—*Detroit Post, Aug 3.*

NEW BARGES.—Two fine new barges passed up yesterday, hailing from Toronto, Ont. Their point of construction is stated to be on the Welland Canal. The one propelled by steam is called the Isaac May; her consort the Severn. Both these vessels have excellent models, and we doubt not are well constructed. The name on the steamer is so poorly defined that the reports of her movements we fear will be few and far between.—*Ibid.*

CARGO JETTISONED.—The schooner Anglo-Saxon, which got ashore in Hammond's Bay a few days since, jettisoned a portion of her cargo of railroad iron, which, it is thought, can be recovered again. The damages to the vessel were not severe, and can be made good at no great expense.

DAMAGED.—The schooner Three Bells lost her main-mast at the Erie street bridge yesterday.

IN PORT.—The tug *Beta Drake* arrived here yesterday, with 100 spars from Pentwater, Mich.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, Aug. 5.—Captain McPherson and his crew arrived here, bringing particulars of the burning of the propeller M. R. Robertson, from Chicago, July 25, with 15,000 bu of wheat on board. The fire occurred off Skillagalee lighthouse (in the straits) on the night of the 29th of July. The crew were all saved. The wreck drifted into Hog Island Bay.

An Insane Child Living in a Cellar and Eating Rats.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 2.

A case of the most reprehensible parental neglect, if it be not one of the most wanton and unnatural cruelty, came to light yesterday. There is a man named Michael Bessert, living at No. 272 Liberty street, near John, who has an insane child, a girl some 12 or 13 years of age. The wretched creature becomes very violent at times, it is said, and, to prevent her from getting into mischief, her father has been in the habit of tying or chaining her up in the back yard of his house, where her only shelter from the heat or rain is the damp, noisome cellar of the house. In this yard the poor girl has become as wild as a beast of prey, and as filthy in her dress and person as a Digger Indian. Very frequently she has a howling interval, when her marrow-piercing shrieks disturb the entire neighborhood for several nights at a time, the only attention paid her by her parents being the throwing of a lot of stale bread to her in her temporary confinement in the cellar alluded to. She has been more boisterous than usual lately, and a party of four gentlemen, who live near by, M. A. Narjes, H. Dieker, Joseph Schroeder, and policeman John Well, determined to penetrate her prison and see what was the matter. On entering the neglected yard, which is narrow, contracted, and absolutely stinking, they found the girl wallowing in filth, with a single garment about her person, and that so scant as to plainly disclose her limbs, literally caked with dirt. She was eating a piece of dirty bread when the party entered the yard, but she sprang up at their approach, and with frightful facial contortions retreated to the cellar. In a moment she reappeared, Mr. Narjes says, with a dead and decaying rat in her hand, which she partially skinned and ravenously tore with her teeth, fiercely masticating the horrible morsels and swallowing them with apparent relish. The sight was so sickening that the party were compelled to turn away, and none of them cared to touch her until her father—or step-father, as we believe he is—forced her to relinquish the disgusting viands.

The gentlemen were shocked beyond measure by what they had seen, and went to the Mayor to ascertain the best course to pursue to provide the unfortunate creature a comfortable asylum, and such medical attendance as she requires. The Mayor referred them to the Judge of the Probate Court, who assisted them in the preliminary steps to her transfer to Longview Asylum. She will probably be examined by Judge Heffer and committed to that institution to-day.

An Unpublished Joke on Rev. Mr. Murray.

Our readers know that Mr. Murray, of Park Street Church, Boston, is a mighty hunter. Also that he fishes for trout as well as for men. Thirdly, that he takes an annual trip to the Adirondack woods where he indulges in these pastimes without restraint. One evening last summer he was gliding down a river in these Adirondack forests in search of deer. He was accompanied by a celebrated professor of music from the Boston Conservatory, and an oarsman. Suddenly the dominie gave the signal to stop, and drawing a "bead" on a dimly-outlined object on the shore, was just about to fire, when John exclaimed, "Hold on, parson, that's a cow!" The parson lowered his rifle, but remarking that he was not to be entirely cheated of his game, seized a cup and, wading ashore, said he proposed to have some new milk for supper. The laugh was on him, however, when he ascended the bank only to find his cow a much astonished ox!—*Caledonian.*

—The whole number of barrels of flour received at Boston Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 was 607,000, against 609,000 last year. During the same time there were 3,378,000 bushels of corn received, against 1,197,000 in 1871, and 1,682,000 bushels of oats, against 947,000.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices at Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new Short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Daily. § Ex. Monday. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. [illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible] ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. [illegible] treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases [illegible]. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have great skill than a physician in a general practice. Send his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 504 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

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360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

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The old and reliable specialist, at his new office—101 East Harrison-st.—where he can be consulted, free of charge, on all diseases and difficulties of a delicate, chronic or confidential nature, of both sexes. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard," care P. O. Box 68, Chicago.

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Tuesday Morning, August 6, 1872.

SHALL EMANCIPATION PROVE A FAILURE?

The census of 1870 shows a decline of one-fifth in the area of improved lands since 1860 in those States which have been reconstructed under carpet-bag and negro Governments, and a decline of from one-third to two-thirds in the value of farms in them; while in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, where the heaviest battles were fought, and where most property was destroyed by the war, there is either no such decline or the decline is [...] slight. There can be no other reason for this remarkable fact than that the ascendency of whites, or, as we style them, of "Rebels," in the five northernmost States, has secured them from carpet-bag and negro robbery and misrule. Why is it that, in Kentucky, under white, or, if our friends please so to call it, under "Rebel," State Government, the value of lands has advanced from $291,496,955 to $311,238,916; while in South Carolina, under a Government wholly Republican and two-thirds negro, the value of lands has fallen to one-third of the value in 1860? In the "Copperhead" State of Kentucky, the number of acres improved has increased from 7,644,208 to 8,103,850; while in the Radical State of South Carolina, the number of acres improved has declined one-third. The reason is, that in Kentucky the white population is so numerous and predominating that emancipation is there a mere industrial incident, as it was in the Northern Atlantic States seventy years ago, when slavery was there abolished. But in South Carolina, where the population is two-thirds black, emancipation results in that more complete suspension of industry which attended it in Jamaica and the other Islands of the West Indies in which slavery has been abolished. The decline in the production and prosperity of those Islands, after slavery was abolished, was the standing argument of the Southern Congressmen prior to 1860. We, as Republicans, however, saw in these admitted facts no good reason why slavery should be extended over our Territories. Now that slavery has been abolished, however, at prodigious cost of blood and treasure, we are deeply interested in preventing emancipation from resulting in a decay of industry, a falling off in production, like that which so sadly disappointed the hopes of the British Abolitionists in their experiment in the West Indies. It cannot be denied that those States in which the ratio of colored population is largest and the ascendency of carpet-bag State Governments most complete, have taken the first steps in this decline, and that, too, in a manner that threatens a disastrous continuance of the decline, unless its causes are arrested and reversed. Compare again:

In Tennessee, the carpet-bag Government was superseded by a union of intelligent Republicans, under Governor Senter, with Democrats, enfranchising the Rebels, in 1868, and placing the control of the State in the hands of the majority, who were whites. This gave the State a Government capable of enforcing its laws. The census taken two years after showed that the area of improved lands had even then slightly increased over 1860; and in the past two years the increase has been very marked and beneficial to all classes,—to none more than to the blacks. Compare with this the adjoining and far richer State of Georgia, where, under carpet-bag and negro rule, culminating in a Governor who has absconded with his pockets and trunks full of State bonds (Bullock), we find that the area of lands improved has declined from 8,0[...],000 acres in 1860 to 6,800,000 acres in 1870, and the value of farms has fallen from $1[...],000,000 in 1860 to $94,000,000 in 1870. Tennessee suffered, in proportion to her wealth, three or four times as much as Georgia during the war, was fought over and plundered without limit, and yet her exemption from carpet-bag rule since the war has restored her prosperity; while the once far richer State of Georgia has declined with fearful rapidity.

Again, in Missouri, under white and Liberal rule, or, if our Radical friends choose so to style it, under the "Rebel" reign of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, and Gratz Brown, the acres improved have increased from 6,246,871 in 1860 to 9,130,615 in 1870; while in Alabama, under carpet-bag and so-called Republican rule, one-fifth of the land cultivated in 1860 lies waste. We do not claim that the result in either case is wholly due to any action of the State Government, though we know that the pacification of Missouri by Amnesty has largely increased her population and prosperity. But we do claim that the same preponderance of blacks in Alabama, which lessens her production, also promotes carpet-bagism; while the preponderance of whites in Missouri, which promotes production, keeps the State in the hands of white rulers. We cite these facts, not to prove that the blacks are not a valuable element in the population of their States, but to prove that an ignorant black is less valuable, relatively, than an educated white; and that the success of emancipation in the South depends on so pacifying that whole country as to secure for it an increase of white population large enough to assimilate and hold up the black, as it does in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, instead of suffering it to decline in industry, as it has done in Jamaica, South Carolina, and Florida.

In Missouri the value of farms has increased from $230,632,126 in 1860 to $392,908,047 in 1870,—a rise of more than one-third; while in Alabama the value of lands has declined from $175,000,000 in 1860 to $67,000,000 in 1870, or nearly two-thirds; and in Arkansas, adjoining Missouri, but under carpet-bag rule, taxes are four and one-half times greater than in 1860, and the value of the whole lands of the State has declined one-half.

In Louisiana, before the war, not a few of the colored people had become wealthy, and were prepared, in some degree, to take the lead of their race when emancipated, and to guide them honestly and intelligently, instead of leaving them a gaping prey to demagogues and tax-thieves. Yet, even in Louisiana, we find the State and local debts run up from $11,000,000 in 1860 to $67,000,000 in 1870 (none of which is war or rebel debt), the taxes are doubled, the area of cultivated lands has declined one-fifth, and the value of lands has declined in the enormous proportion of two-thirds, from $[...] in 1860 to $68,000,000 in 1870. Very little of this decline can be attributed to destruction of property by the war, as there were almost no destructive army operations in the State. No facts in the history of Jamaica or British Guinea show a more startling decline of productive industry after emancipation than these in Louisiana, where the blacks are about two-fifths, or one-half, of the whole population of the State.

No candid Republican, whether black or white, can contemplate these facts without a feeling of apprehension lest the ultimate verdict of the country and of history may be, that emancipation, so gloriously labored for and so dearly bought, has been, by reason of the ignorance of the emancipated class, industrially a failure. The colored men have even a greater interest than the whites in vindicating the success of this great revolution. They cannot make it out a success so long as the South is returning to jungle or becoming an African desert. No humanitarian glorifications can be kept up over an event which lessens the aggregate wealth, industry, and self-reliance of the Southern States, and annually consigns new plantations to swamp and new fields to waste. We commend these facts to the calm study of colored voters, especially. They see by the examples of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia, where Liberals rule, that their own rights are as faithfully protected, and the peace is far better kept there than in the Carolinas or Florida. The Ku-Klux [only] rage in those States where carpet-bagg[ers prevail]. In Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee [they] are unknown. But the most important fact to the black man is, that in the Liberal States emancipation is a success, while in the carpet-bag States its failure is bringing on the blacks the stigma of being unfit for freedom. As a race, therefore, whose interest it is to make emancipation a complete success, let them labor for the best Government, rather than the blackest Governments, in the Southern States. Will they think of this calmly and kindly, in the spirit in which we urge it?

A QUEER LAW.

Last March, Congress and the country were scandalized by a scheme which Senator Morrill, of Vermont, detected and exposed. General Giles A. Smith, Assistant Postmaster General, resigned that position, and almost immediately thereafter sent a confidential circular to the Presidents of several large railroad companies. In this, he offered to secure the passage of an act increasing the pay for postal service one-half, without regard to the existing contracts, provided that the companies thus benefited would give him one-third of the increased compensation for the first year. The profits of such a corrupt bargain would have been large. The railroads now receive about $6,000,000. The proposed act would give them $3,000,000 a year more, so that Giles A. Smith, and his associates, would clear just $1,000,000, less the sums they would have to spend in putting the bill through. One of these circulars fell into Senator Morrill's hands. His exposure of the enterprise caused a great excitement. So much importance was attached to it that it was proposed to pass a law by which a Government official should be forbidden to have anything to do, within a certain time after resigning, with claims against the Department in which he had been. This was, however, judged unnecessary, and nothing more was done or said by honest men. A good deal was done and said by Smith. The result of his labors appears in a bill passed during the closing hours of the very Congress which had been horrified by the publication of his confidential circular. This bill, containing 327 sections, was drawn up in the Post Office Department, over which the guileless Creswell presides. In it is the following:

SECTION 265. That the Postmaster General may enter into contracts for carrying the mail, with railway companies, without advertising for bids therefor; and the Postmaster General may allow any railroad company with whom he may contract for the carrying of the United States mail, and who furnish railway Post Office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may think fit, not exceeding, however, 50 per cent of the said rates.

This gives Creswell, the hero of the Chorpenning claim, full power to give to the railroad companies, at his own discretion, the increased pay for which Giles A. Smith meant to charge them $1,000,000. Is there any likelihood that he will not grant this extra compensation? Worse than even this, however, is the authority to let as many new contracts as he wishes, "without advertising." Those two words take away the last barrier between Creswell and the people's money. As long as the Chorpenning claim could be managed in secret, the Postmaster General pushed it forward by every means in his power. When it had come into publicity, Congress checked it instantly. There is no chance of these new contracts becoming public. Creswell, taught by experience, will carry on his schemes in private. During the whole history of the Republic, no official has been given such power to waste the people's money as the last Congress conferred upon a man who has been shown by Mr. Dawes to have been already guilty of connivance at one enormous fraud.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The new and important highway across the Continent, the Texas & Pacific Railroad, is now in a fair way to be built at once, the entire road having lately passed into the hands of prominent Eastern and European capitalists, with Colonel Thomas A. Scott as President, and General G. M. Dodge, under whose skilful supervision the Union Pacific was built, as Chief Engineer in charge of construction. The road will be commenced from both termini, and will be pushed with energy until finished. This road is what has heretofore been known as the Southern Pacific, and extends from Shreveport, Louisiana, on the Red River, to San Diego, California, a distance of 1,400 miles. Its route is near the 32d parallel, passing through Marshall, Dallas, and Fort Worth, on the Southern Division; and Jefferson, Clarksville, Paris, Sherman, and Denton, on the Northern Division. From Fort Worth the line runs to El Paso; thence along the Gila to a crossing of the Colorado near Fort Yuma; and thence, by the most direct route, across California to San Diego, on the Pacific shore. The connections of the new line with Kansas City, St. Louis, and more Southern points, are already in running order. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atlantic & Pacific join at Vanita, in the Indian Territory; thence run south to the Red River, where they connect with the Houston & Texas Central, which runs south through Dallas, Corsicanica, Hearne, and Houston, to Galveston. There are also roads extending north from Galveston and Houston, tapping the Texas Central at Longview, to which point the Texas & Pacific is now built from Shreveport, a distance of sixty-six miles; also, in Kaufman County and at Dallas, on the Southern line, and at Sherman, on the Northern line. In addition to these connections, boats run regularly from St. Louis and New Orleans to Shreveport, and from Vicksburg a railroad is built and running to within one hundred miles of Shreveport, which will, without doubt, be completed to a connection within a short time. To aid in the construction of the road, it has large land-subsidies, ten thousand dollars per mile in State bonds from the State of Texas, and from the United States forty sections of land to the mile along the route west of Texas.

The influence of this great highway in developing the Southwest can hardly be overestimated. The seven hundred miles which it traverses through Texas are over a fertile, rolling prairie, well watered and timbered, and admirably adapted to the raising of cereals. It is already pretty well settled, and producing magnificent crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay, and vegetables. The road runs through the richest part of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, not only in agricultural production, but also in minerals, and will develop the gold, silver, and iron mines, which are known to be prolific from surveys, but, as yet, have never been worked. If all reports be true, indeed, the iron product of that country will be immense, rivalling the Missouri and Lake Superior mines both in quantity and quality. Arizona and New Mexico have always been known to be exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, and, once that this road opens up those countries and renders access to them practicable, the mineral product, of gold, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver, will be immense. In addition to this, the road skirts the northern boundary of Mexico, and, as soon as it reaches the Rio Grande, it will command the business of the Northern States of that Republic, which is both large and rich, and has never yet been turned towards the United States. But it is principally in the peopling of this region, and its agricultural development, that this road is destined to accomplish its grandest results. Texas has always been a favorite spot with immigrants. Its climate is all that could be desired. Its soil resembles that of Illinois and Iowa, and is astonishingly productive; while work can go on all the year round, as the ground never freezes so that the plow cannot run easily. These millions upon millions of acres, teeming with coal, iron, and the precious minerals, with unlimited capacity for producing corn, wheat, cotton, sugar, fruits, and vegetables, with a splendid climate and rich fertility of soil, will yet be the home of millions of people, who will make the Southwest an empire of vast industries and productive labor. The State to-day owns ninety millions of acres of Government land, and offers to settlers a tract of 160 acres if they will enter upon and improve the land; while the price of prairie and timber land along the line of different railroads varies from $2.50 to $5 per acre. Under such inducements as these, with the natural inducements which the country offers, there can be no doubt that the tide of immigration will rapidly follow the building of the road.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* continues to publish extracts from the New York *Tribune*, abusing Trumbull for his course on Impeachment, or lauding Grant, and alleging that he never had been defeated and never would be. We have once before reminded it that, during the Impeachment trial, Mr. Greeley was lecturing in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that he did not even decide the question whether the *Tribune* should favor the conviction of Johnson or oppose it. Moreover, if Senator Trumbull does not complain of what the New York *Tribune* said about him, the *Journal* need not worry its little head about it. And now, let us again comprehensively remind the *Journal*, and the entire Grant press, [...] in favor of the impeachment or conviction of Andrew Johnson, nor in favor of Grant's supposed qualifications for the Presidency, nor in behalf of the "On to Richmond" movement. Nor is it fair, since the New York *Tribune* purports to be edited impersonally by a corporation, to hold its editor-in-chief individually responsible for sentiments which he never wrote, still less for those with which he never agreed.

Our advices from Indiana, which were not at the outset of the most flattering character, have become, within the past week, extremely encouraging. The unexpected success of the Liberal ticket in North Carolina, coupled with the more harmonious fusion of the two elements opposed to the Grant party in that State, have had the most excellent effect. All that is now needed to carry the State in October by an overwhelming majority is for the Central and Local Committees to join together, as they are already joined in Illinois and the other Western States. Republicans hesitate to declare themselves for Greeley in places where the local machinery of the campaign is exclusively in the hands of their former opponents. Let them see some of the old familiar names on the Local Committees, and they will come up to the work of Reform in every direction.

A paragraph in the New York *Herald* says:

A delegation of New Jersey Committeemen were in session during the day, examining the case of Scovel, whose resignation has been demanded and refused. The meeting was quite bitter, Scovel openly defying them to expel him, and claiming that the Cincinnati Convention appointed him, and they cannot go back of that organization. The fight is not yet ended.

The man Scovel, who figures as member of the Liberal National Committee for New Jersey, is a swindler and dead-beat of the most offensive type. We are not surprised that the New Jersey Liberals want to get rid of him. How he came to be on the Committee, it would puzzle anybody to tell. It was probably by some such process as that by which he caused himself to be published as a member of the Sub-Committee on Finance,—an announcement wholly unauthorized, and which was promptly repudiated by the Chairman of the Committee.

The Grant organs are now alleging that, through the operation of the Amnesty bill, passed just before the adjournment of Congress, a large number of ex-Rebels were admitted to the right of suffrage, and that the votes of this class carried North Carolina for the Greeley ticket. The truth is, that the Amnesty bill had nothing to do with the right of suffrage. It did not admit one person to that right who did not possess it before. It related only to the right to hold office,—that is, the right *to be voted for*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* rightly interprets the result of the North Carolina election when it says it signifies that Grant will not get an Electoral vote from the South, except from those States which have a majority of colored voters, to-wit: South Carolina and Mississippi.

Senator Wilson's letter, denying the utterance of certain words imputed to him, begs the question. He may, or may not, have spoken, in the heat of harangue, the alleged sentences, and since forgotten them. However this may be, he cannot deny the following facts: The Know-Nothing party was formed to prevent foreigners holding Federal or State offices, and to make a residence of twenty-one years in this country a preliminary to voting. The K. N. party carried Massachusetts, in 1854, by 54,234 majority. In its campaign, Henry Wilson took a most prominent part. The Legislature then chosen, consisting of 412 K. N.'s and 4 others, sent him to the Senate. He was known as the "Know-Nothing Senator," and presented many K. N. petitions from several States. A National Convention of the party met in Philadelphia, June 14, 1855, with delegates from every State. Henry Wilson was one of the Massachusetts representatives. The Slavery question split the Convention. The Anti-Slavery men bolted. They met at the Girard House, with Wilson as Chairman. They issued an appeal to the people, which reaffirmed every one of the old Know-Nothing doctrines. Among the signatures to this appeal is the name of Henry Wilson. When both wings of the party suffered ignominious defeat, he joined the Republicans. In his letter, he says: "My profound sympathies were ever given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities abroad." They were not given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities at home; and not a Grant organ dares to try to prove that they were.

The cause of Woman-Suffrage makes much more rapid progress in England than in the United States. A meeting of the National Society was recently held in London, at which Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., presided. In the course of his address, he congratulated the members of the Society that women had already secured the right to vote in school-boards and municipal elections; that they were chosen to seats in school-boards; and that he believed 150 members of Parliament were in favor of giving women the right to vote at Parliamentary elections. The movement in this country has made no such progress. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has made any progress at all. It is not difficult to find the reasons. The cause in England has been in good hands, and its purity has not been endangered. The cause in the United States has been very largely in bad hands, and obloquy and reproach have been brought upon its principles owing to the doubtful reputation of some who have publicly announced themselves as leaders. The cause in England has been advocated upon its own merits. In the United States it has been hitched to all sorts of wild notions and loose, extravagant doctrines, until it has, for the time being, been swamped.

From Washington Territory there comes a piteous plea: "Send us wives." Like Sheridan, they care not whose wives they take; some they must have. Here is one more chance for Massachusetts to dispose of her surplus stock of women. If, however, the dreadful rumor that the factory-girls of the Bay State have taken to "dipping" snuff proves true, we fear lest the Washingtonians may prefer their Digger squaws, whose practices are but little worse, and who live on clay and grasshoppers, and are, therefore, cheap to keep. It shows the credulity of mankind that our Pacific brethren should ask us for anything. When they wished a Receiver of Public Moneys, we sent them the President's cousin, Dr. Lamper, then just discharged from the Chicago Custom House for irregularities in highwines. He changed when he got out there, and grew financially irregular. Yet the Territory overlooks this abuse of its confidence, and asks us to send it something more.

"Howard Glyndon," the deaf and dumb poetess, has written the New York *Mail* an account of the Boston "Working-Woman's Home." Like James Greenwood, the 'Lambeth Casual,' she applied for admission as one of the people for whose benefit the establishment was opened, so that she gives us an inside view. The Home consists of two dwelling-houses. Applicants must bring references. Inmates must be in their rooms by 10 p. m., under penalty of expulsion. The charge for a part of a bedroom (for the Home is overcrowded) is 35 cents a day. Lodgers may board where they will, but a restaurant is attached, which furnishes good food at cost. Howard Glyndon paid 8 cents for her first breakfast, and an average of 10 cents for each of her six meals. Inmates of the Home are obliged to attend evening prayers and one service on Sunday. Otherwise, the establishment seems reasonably near perfection.

A horse that has run away half-a-dozen times will [...] on a [...] for no outside cause for such an action. It is the animal's nature. So, when Judge Stanley Matthews bolts and shrieks [...] suppressing the Rebellion for four years [...] we see no reason for searching after a cause. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the Judge's tearful epistle on "the disgraced [...] disgraceful Convention" was written at Washington, in the Department of Justice; that that Department at once retained the Judge in a whiskey case, with a $[...],000 fee; and that this explains his adherence to Grant. We do not believe that any such thing has consciously influenced him. He is an honorable man. It is his nature to bolt to the weaker side, and he has therefore joined the party of Hate. Before November, he will probably have turned half-a-dozen more political somersaults.

In the last *Galaxy*, the "Nebulous Person" gossips pleasantly about the rise of the art of house-furnishing in England. He is precluded from gossiping about it in America, because it does not exist here. The sketch points out some of the curious ways in which Pre-Raphaelitism in painting has affected this kindred art. Thus, carpets must not have flowers on them, for "Who walks on flowers?" These luckless adornments are also to be rigidly excluded from wall-paper. A wall is a flat surface, and must therefore have depicted on it no bas-relief or perspective whatever. If this idea were carried to its legitimate issue, it would almost out the second commandment into literal execution, and we should have to depend upon alternations of color and meaningless curves for all our decorations.

There have been some vigorous counting and overhauling of returns by the Administration managers in North Carolina, or the baser sort of these, such as Perry and Robeson, would not be so certain that the State would go for Grant by 10,000 majority. But these frauds have been outvoted by the people, and with about 2,000 majority to spare. Still, we believe the proper investigation of this North Carolina election will show that it required a heavy load of miscounting and fraudulent returns to weigh down the Liberal majority to 2,000. This was rendered easier by the fact that the care of the ballot-boxes and returns, and the whole machinery of counting, were in the hands of the Grant party.

Mr. Buckingham, a St. Joseph (Mo.) carpenter, will not sleep in his workshop any more. When he tried it, he woke up at midnight, and, looking up towards the vaulted roof of the old Catholic church which he uses as a shop, he saw a shadowy monk hanging by his chin from a horizontal bar, and performing feats of agility which would put to shame any acrobat of to-day. Mr. B. left the building through the nearest window, and only ventured back, when morning dawned, for the sake of getting his clothes and tools. Hereafter the merry monks will be undisturbed in their ghostly gymnastics.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* had a bad breaking out at the mouth on Saturday. Witness the following from its editorial columns:

The lying New York *Sun* says there were from fifteen to twenty thousand people at the Columbus ratification meeting.
The lying New York *Sun* says there are between fifteen and twenty thousand "Liberal Republicans" in Ohio.
The lying New York *Sun* says Judge Ballard, of Kentucky, made a Greeley speech the other day.
The lying New York *Sun* says Henry Ward Beecher supports General Grant because General Grant once appointed one of Mr. Beecher's friends to office.
The lying New York *Sun* says Greeley will be elected.

Four little children were playing by a creek near Buffalo. One of them, a girl, fell in, but was rescued by a dog in plenty of time to be restored to life by proper remedies. Instead of taking her to a house near by, her playmates organized a prayer-meeting over the body, and put up devout petitions for her instantaneous recovery. Strange to say, she died. This is a very touching exhibition of faith, no doubt, but a slight tincture of common sense would not have been amiss.

Immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, betting on the November election was rife among the members of the Chicago Board of Trade. All wagers were in the ratio of two to one in favor of Grant. Two weeks since, no odds were given on either side. Yesterday, bets were quoted at two to one in favor of Greeley. Several such were refused, on the ground that greater odds should be given. The city organs are grinding out enthusiasm at a fearful rate, but the city bankers and brokers see that Reconciliation is the cry that will carry this campaign.

The most expensive circus on record passed through Terre Haute the other day, seeing it cost the Prairie City Bank of that place just $6,000. While all the officers and clerks of the establishment were on the front steps viewing the gorgeous chariot, wherein four old and ugly females, represented in the play-bills as "Four Beautiful Circassian Maidens," personated the four quarters of the globe, an adroit thief came in by the side entrance, helped himself to the cash on the counter, and disappeared into the crowd.

We noticed some time ago that Mr. F. S. W. Gleason, Superintendent of the St. Louis House of Refuge, was accused of maltreating the inmates of that establishment. An investigation has proved the charges of cruelty well-founded. The tortures were inflicted, however, by a certain Mr. Blair, during the absence of Mr. Gleason from the city.

The Portland *Argus* publishes a call for a Liberal Convention in the Third Congressional District of Maine, signed by 530 Liberal Republicans. The Convention is to be held at the City of Augusta on the 15th of August. The District is now represented by Speaker Blaine, whose majority two years ago was 2,330.

Colonel Higginson, not having the fear of Miss Anthony before his eyes, mildly sneers at the idea of the Woman-Suffrage party supporting Grant on account of the Philadelphia sop to Cerberus. Look out for bitter denunciations of the graceful essayist in all the periodicals edited by the Woman-Suffragists.

POLITICAL.

The Bloomington *Republican* of Saturday last says Judge David Davis is at home, and will vote for Horace Greeley.

—A letter from an old citizen of Rutland, Vt., says: "There are 150 old Republicans in this town who will go in for Greeley strong."

—Of certain Massachusetts Congressmen, suspected of Greeley tendencies, the Springfield *Republican* says:

Mr. Hooper is strongly attached to Mr. Sumner personally, and has long been out of sympathy with the Grant Administration. He is almost certain to fulfil the prediction made for him. Mr. Buffinton occupies similar relations, and feels in the same way, but he will hardly move without making certain that his constituents will follow him. Mr. Dawes is, we believe, in the Adirondacks. His district will undoubtedly respond to the suggested change on his part, and is most likely to be for Greeley, whether he is or not.

—The Worcester (Mass.) *Evening Gazette* hasn't discovered there is to be an election this year.

—Colonel Ward H. Lamon is announced in the Martinsburg papers as "an Independent Liberal Republican" candidate for Congress in the Second District of West Virginia.

—The candidates in Colorado for Congressional Delegate are: Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, Liberal; Jerome B. Chaffee, Republican. Hunt was elected in 1866, but lost the seat by contest; Chaffee is now in Congress.

—The California Republican Convention, Aug. 2, nominated an Electoral ticket headed by John B. Felton and General Miller, late Collector of Customs at San Francisco. District Conventions nominated S. O. Houghton and H. F. Page for Congress.

—Whether party managers can safely traffic on a majority previously given, and assume that, under the cry of "party," a nomination shall be as good as an election, was never more forcibly illustrated than in two successive State elections in New York, viz:

	Republican.	Democr't.	Americ'n.
1856. President	276,004	195,878	124,604
1857. Sec. of State	177,425	195,482	66,882

—Senator W[indom], of Minnesota, is announced [...] for Grant, [at] Sterling, Ill., next [...] evening. Will Mr. Windom [...] knows about venal legislation [...] a certain $30,000 which changed [...] at St. Paul at [his] own election to the [United] States Senate. Bill King has told some [...] of what he knows about it, but Mr. Windom is not precluded [from telling] what he knows.

—William A. Howard, who is at the head of the Grant Electoral [ticket] in Michigan, said, in a speech at Ionia [...], of the two parties are [...], that the platform [...]

—Governor Jewell['s] [...] like.

—The Hartford *Post*, says: "We [...] Illinois, or Wisconsin cannot count on Iowa, unless something causes the Greeley mo[vement] to die out."

—The Houston (Texas) *Union*, edited by J. G. Tracy, Postmaster and Chairman of the Grant State Committee, announces the removal of William T. Clark from the Galveston Post Office, saying "We speak by authority." Clark is the c[arpet-bagger] [...] ly unseated as member of Congress.

—Judge Lemuel D. Evans, [...] by the Texas Republicans as one of two candidates for Congress-at-Large, but he is suspected of disloyalty to Grant, and his name does not appear on the ticket in the several organs of the Administration. Dr. R. K. Smith, the regular Republican nominee in the First District of Texas, is also suspected, and has been removed as United States M[...] Agent. The Houston *Union* demands that Evans speak out, and that Smith be displaced from the ticket.

—In two districts of Virginia, the Seventh and Eighth, the Federal office-holders have decided not to make nominations for Congress.

—A communication in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

The truth is, that in this old town of Northampton there is a growing feeling in favor of Greeley, and it would not be the greatest surprise if that ticket should have a majority in November.

—The Boston *Traveller* threatens to bring out some scandal against the private character of General N. P. Banks. And yet we are told the Grant party is not the party of hate.

—De Witt C. Littlejohn believes not less than 75,000 Republicans of New York will vote for Greeley.

—The Augusta (Me.) *Journal*, Speaker Blaine's paper, says:

It would be better for the country to have Grant for President, though drunk every day, than to have Greeley President, though sober.

—The Oberlin (Ohio) *New Era* drops Grant and comes out for Greeley.

—The roll of Greeley Republicans in Springfield, Ohio, starts off with the following well-known names.

A. P. Jeffries, W. J. Winters, Peter Slack, Lewis S. Slack, John H. Littler, P. H. Clark, D. K. Morton, Jesse O. Thomas, R. D. Evans, J. G. Mattox, A. D. Basey, P. C. Parker, Andrew Whiteley, W. H. Scudder, D. E. Winters, R. J. Book, Edward Frye, Alex. Temple, N. B. Wall, Gerhard Hutekemper, A. Holcomb, J. S. Thomas, T. S. Peet, J. K. Mower, S. Rudenour, R. Pearson, J. T. West, O. C. Funk, Thomas Leffel, Thomas Deans, Joseph Winger, Frank Mattox, A. Aron, John Raddish, Wm. G. Maybugh, and many others.

—The ring is thoroughly and completely demoralized. They give up the fight in the State, and depend altogether upon fraud in Philadelphia and the purchase of Democratic election officers. These, they say, have always been at their command, which is probably not altogether false.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The Harrisburg *State Journal*, a Grant paper under Cameron's thumb, sneeringly says:

The Rev. George Landon and Victor E. Piolett are stumping Bradford County for Greeley. When Piolett was a member of the Legislature, he made a great noise because some one proposed to purchase his vote, announcing the fact in the House.

—Pool, of North Carolina, re-echoed Edwin D. Morgan's "We're bound to carry the State for Grant if it takes half a million dollars!"

An Irate Sister.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

An unusual and exciting scene was witnessed on Spruce, between Sixth and Seventh streets, yesterday afternoon. A plainly-dressed young woman was walking quietly along the pavement, and met face to face a young man approaching from the opposite direction. On meeting him she made some remark, only partially understood by the spectators, and, immediately drawing a revolver, fired at the young fellow, who was at the time not more than three paces distant from her. The shot fortunately missed him, and springing forward, he quickly took the dangerous plaything away from her, and placing it in his pocket, walked away.

The crowd which had by that time assembled anxiously questioned the assailant as to the cause of the act, but the girl evinced no desire to state her grievance to strangers, and as soon as possible edged her way through the throng and disappeared. It was afterward stated by parties who claimed to know something of the circumstances, that the girl had learned a day or two before that the young man had introduced her younger brother to a number of houses of bad repute in the city, and the information so worked upon her feelings that she determined to be revenged. Both parties appeared to be of a respectable class, but their names were not ascertained, as no arrests were made.

NEW YORK.

The Fire-Fiend and Murder-Monster.

Manhattan Mode of Enjoying the Summer—Rhetorical Ravings of Reporters.

Great Moral Exhibition for Women—Dramatic Inundation of the Seine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Conflagrations, as well as crimes, seem to be epidemic in this vicinity. For some weeks past, fire and murder appear to have been terrible rivals, though neither of them has as yet gained a victory. The torch at noon has been closely followed by the dagger at night, and the charred ruins in one block have been outdone by the blood-stained lintels of another.

THE SUMMER,

poetically associated with fruit and flowers, is devoted here to arson and homicide. Apart from politics, the newspapers have recently teemed with startling accounts of the destruction of property and life, and every morning furnishes [...]. [The last] week is said to have been one of the most sanguinary on record,—not less than fifteen men and women having been fatally shot or stabbed in this city alone. In the same time several millions' worth of property have been consumed; and the probability is, that fires will rage, and ruffians slay, at least until the mercury deserts the neighborhood of blood heat.

SOLSTITIAL INFLUENCES.

One reason that so many fires occur in this season is, that business is dull, and dullness, according to the underwriters, acts like spontaneous combustion. Another reason is, that the solstitial heat not only makes all inflammable substances doubly inflammable, but relaxes the ordinary care and vigilance with which buildings are watched.

That high temperature unduly excites men's passions, and deranges their moral ideas, there can be little doubt. He who would be calm and patient under an affront, with the thermometer at freezing point, will be irritable and violent when the range is sixty degrees higher.

THE FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT

is still burning, and, though the damage done has been great, I suppose we ought to be thankful for what we have escaped. Petroleum was a valuable discovery, in a commercial sense; but it has proved an immense nuisance to civilization in various ways. The proportion of accidents arising from it is surprising, and I have heard it estimated at one-tenth of all that happen in this country.

The vicinity of Hunter's Point is an example. Every few months we have some terrible fire there, caused directly or indirectly by oil. Nothing but good luck, last Tuesday, prevented the ruin of property of an incalculable amount. The town was seriously threatened, and it seemed at one time as if it must be reduced to ashes. Its doom has not come just yet, but I am sure it is only delayed. The oilworks will be continued there, and I am expecting almost any day that the north shore of Long Island will be swept with flame.

No city is more careless than this, and, on some bitter winter or fiercely tempestuous night, we shall have the catastrophe of Chicago repeated here. Mark the prediction! We have had already so many narrow escapes, and have been so often warned that nothing save terrible experience will teach us prudence and wisdom. The gods will not always be on our side.

On this subject, let me state my wonderment at the style which

REPORTERS,

especially those in the metropolis invariably adopt in describing fires. I venture to assert that there is not a reporter on all this island who could be induced, if his salary were doubled, to call a fire anything but a conflagration, or to refrain in any account he might furnish, from speaking of "the devouring element," "the crimson monster of destruction," "the [...]" and other such stereotyped tawdriness. If he would confine himself to these sophomoric [...] it would [not be] so bad; but he will measure [...] against metaphors, and metaphors always trip him up. Tropes require delicate and experienced handling; and, when the average reporter, without any clearness of idea, understanding of the meaning of words, or knowledge of the construction of sentences, seizes upon them, philologic consumption is the inevitable result.

WONDERFUL SENTENCES.

Within two or three days, I have observed in the Metropolitan journals, in reference to certain fires, sentences like this:

"The scarlet demon licked up the entire wall, and, roaring like a thousand devils, ran over the roof in coruscations of flame, when it lit up the sky with a lurid glare, and was suddenly extinguished by a well directed stream of water, which flashed like a meteor through the surrounding darkness, and knocked a gallant fireman from the roof, where, after contending with the fiery element, he had paused to wipe the perspiration from his heroic brow."

Here's another specimen:

"The oil dripped down like burning diamonds over the illumined waters of the river, and turned the broad domain into a sheet of flame, while the black smoke rose like a tumultous column, and, as if it had been a breathing giant, stretched out his broad arms against the sky, and made the welkin ring with the awful din."

But columns might be filled with the extraordinary English of these scribbling subalterns. If they would only try—it is doubtful if they could ever succeed—to write simply, instead of struggling to soar, and perpetually falling ignobly into the mire! When they learn that it is better to speak of a dog than of a canine quadruped, or of an ox than of a bovine animal, there may be some hope of their reform. Their fustian comes from their ignorance. They don't know many big words, and, most of them being polysyllabic, they feel they can't afford to dispense with the least of their small stock of knowledge. So several affrays become "a carnival of blood," or "a saturnalia of crime" (they never suspect that saturnalia is the plural); every movement is "inaugurated," every circumstance "transpires;" and every person "puts in an appearance."

To be

COMPELLED TO READ

the daily papers is sufficient to drive to distraction any one who chances to have a bias in favor of pure or correct English. The *Tribune* and the *Evening Post* have long had an *index expurgatorius*, and their local matters are done tolerably; but the other papers delight in sentences which would craze a grammarian, and force a rhetorician to suicide.

I am often asked why the leading journals here are so poorly written in their minor departments. The answer is that they won't or at least they don't, pay enough to secure other reporters than those expected to show talent and training below, instead of above their waists. The best salaries for reporters are from $20 to $25,—in a very few instances, $30,—per week; and it is simply impossible to get the right kind of men here at that rate. It is a prevalent notion that, in New York, geniuses and rare scholars are constantly roaming about Printing House Square, hungry, emaciated, and half-clad. This may be true; but, in all the years of my frequenting that quarter, I have found the geniuses and scholars usually employed at good prices as the market goes.

A PECULIAR CITY.

It has occurred to me frequently, of late, that Boston is peculiar from the fact that newspapers, after having become firmly established and altogether prosperous there, have a financial reaction, decline, and die. Within twenty years, such dailies as the *Bee*, the *Times*, the *Mail*, the *Atlas*, and the *Courier*,—all of them once valuable pieces of property,—have gone to quod without any apparent disease. I doubt if any other city in the country can show so many journalistic failures of enterprises that were for a long time successful. I meet, every once in a while, some of the men who were connected with the deceased dailies, and I think every one of them is, to use the vernacular, hard-up.

I encountered, the other day, the former editor and proprietor of one of the extinct journals, and was surprised to learn that he had not a dollar in the world, though he was at one time worth at least a quarter of a million. He retired from the office some years before its decline, and, instead of living quietly upon his very comfortable independence, he commenced on a checkered career of manufacturing, hotel-keeping, and theatre-managing, until he had exhausted his means and his credit. He now looks about for odd jobs of work, and deems himself fortunate if he makes $15 a week.

Thus we see what journalism (sometimes) leads to. Let us be charitable, and remember the story of the little boy who, walking out with his father, one bright morning, plucked the paternal sleeve, and, pointing to a passer-by, remarked, "Oh, Pa! there goes an editor."

"Revile not the unfortunate, my son," was the gentle rebuke; "for no one of us knows what he may come to."

I understand that

AN ENTERPRISING SHOWMAN

in town has made an engagement with a first class burglar, whom he intends to exhibit throughout the country. In order that there may be no doubt of the scoundrel's authenticity, he will carry with him his credentials from Sing-Sing, Albany, and Auburn, where he has served, in all, not less than fifteen years. This moral exhibition is chiefly designed for women, whose perennial interest in burglars is so notorious and unwavering. Most women, of my acquaintance, and of everybody's acquaintance, have been looking for burglars behind doors, in closets, and under beds, from their earliest years, and, as hardly any of them have ever discovered the object of their quest, it cannot be supposed that they will let slip the opportunity of seeing what they have so long and so earnestly sought.

You remember the incident of an elderly wife, who, on retiring for the night, looked, as usual, under her couch, and suddenly exclaimed to her drowsy lord, "Husband! husband! there's a burglar under my bed!"

"I am very glad to hear that," was the response; "Indeed, I am delighted to learn that you had found him; for, to my certain knowledge, you have been looking for him, for the last twenty-five years!"

Curiosity is of the feminine gender in most ancient and modern languages, and if the showman does not reap a golden harvest in his effort to gratify one of the most fervid desires of the fair sex, no faith can be placed in outward indications.

THE FRENCH DRAMA,

it is understood, will inundate our theatres during the coming season. We already have "La Princesse Georges" on the stage of the Olympic, in an American dress,—entirely transplanted, indeed, with little modification of scene or character, from Paris to New York. The result, as may readily be inferred, is not felicitous, since French characters, French life, and French society are essentially different from, not to say diametrically opposed to, ours.

The Gallic authors have a habit of putting in print what we only think of and talk about in private; and the consequence is, we are bound to declare ourselves shocked when we find what we believe to be the truths of Nature clearly expressed and delicately analyzed.

The Grand Opera House, the Fifth Avenue, the Union Square, the new Niblo's, and other theatres are to have entertainments imported [from the] Seine, and [it] is proper to conclude that the Metropolis is thoroughly debauched in its morals.

COLSTOUN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A New City—Coal and Gold in Heart River Valley.

Indian Matters—Progress of the Road.

From Our Own Correspondent

MISSOURI RIVER CROSSING NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R., July 26.

With the early projectors of the Northern Pacific the route proposed laid some distance north of the one which will be established by the final location of the road. The present Territory of Dakota was to be crossed by a line that would make its entrance near the mouth of Elm River, run thence north of west to Devil's Lake, thence west *via* Dog's Den, striking the Missouri near Fort Buford. It was to follow up that stream to the Rocky Mountains, and find its way through either Cadotte's or Lewis & Clark's pass. As the result of a careful survey of the Rockies and the country beyond, it was found that Deer Lodge Pass would be a greater improvement on either of the former. It was some distance to the south, but could be easily reached by running up the Yellow Stone River. To follow that stream from its mouth would make bad general alignment, as its course, for a hundred miles or more before reaching the Missouri, is nearly north. Thus it was that the

HEART RIVER ROUTE

was proposed, explored, and decided upon. To strike into the Heart River Valley at its mouth would make the crossing of the Missouri about 30 miles north of Fort Price; but the location of a city of commercial importance there depends upon the result of a survey that is being made up Buck River, and over to the Big Bend of the Heart. The object sought is to shorten distance as much as possible, which, in this case, would amount to something like 15 miles. Upon which stream is used in leaving the river depends the fortune of many a man as he sits in his claim-shanty waiting events; and here it is that we find the same town site excitement that there was at Red River,—corner lots for sale at fancy prices, for eight miles up and down the River. The rush for this point [...] and there are at present, within an area of six miles square, about a thousand persons,—railroad men, wood-choppers, chain-jumpers, and every kind of people that go to make up a first-class frontier-town. It is here that is to be built up

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS POINTS

in the Northwest. On the opening of navigation next spring, the Northern Pacific Transfer Company will put on a line of light-draught steamers between here and Fort Benton. It will have advantages over all other routes, and command the immense trade of Montana. This town will be 900 miles nearer Benton than Sioux City is. Freight can be landed here from New York or Chicago cheaper than it can at Omaha; it can be carried from here to Benton on steamers, at less than half the cost of running it from Omaha to Corinne; and the merchant of Helena can have his goods landed at his door with smaller freight-bills to foot than he now finds at Corinne, 500 miles distant, over one of the hardest roads a wheel ever turned on. Passengers going East will exchange the stage-ride from Corinne, with all its jostle and dust, for the comfort and luxury of a stateroom, and find themselves landed in Chicago and New York sooner and at less expense than by the former route. It is estimated that six steamers of the right class will do the business between here and Benton, and two will be sufficient for the Government transportation. The town will probably be built upon the plateau that lies about half a mile back from the river, and something like 50 feet above it. No one who has any idea of the immense resources of Montana, its wealth, and the rapidity with which it is being developed, and, at the same time, realizes the relation that this "coming city" bears to the traffic of that Territory, will question the fact that its growth will be substantial as well as rapid. I have spent the most of four months past in the valley of Heart River and its branches; and, from what I have seen, believe that, when developed, its resources will surprise the world.

COAL AND GOLD.

In going up the valley last Fall, we saw no coal till we were 5[...] miles up; but, since then, we have found it at its very mouth. We questioned whether water could be found back from the river, and now we find it everywhere,—as good spring-water as ever flowed.

While the good people of Sioux City are greatly excited over the Black Hills gold mines, and are loud in their denunciation of General Stanley for doing his duty in not allowing them to invade that famous "land of hidden treasure" (for, by so doing, the treaty with the Sioux would be broken by the Government), we see "prospects" washed out of the sands of Heart River which, if generally known, would make a stampede not second to the historical Frazier River or Washoe, and, from appearances, more warranted than either. The facts are these: While in camp at the Big Bend, two or three members of our party, who were familiar with the appearance of a gold-bearing region, noticed what is known as "bed-rock" in the cut bluffs on either side of the river. Not being prepared for testing the matter as it should be, they took common wash-basins down to the river; and, in washing out the gravel taken from a bar, they found the "black sand," and in it the "colors." Experiments were made at several different points up and down the river, each one developing the yellow dust that is known as "flake" and "flour." All this was done in the presence of the party; and, furthermore, specimens of dust and quartz are now at Fort Rice. The abundance in which dust was found may be estimated by the fact that it "panned out" from 3 to 15 cents to a pan,—which is said to be very rich. This discovery will be thoroughly tested, and, if found to be as rich as this first prospect promises, great impetus will be given to the early settlement of Heart River Valley.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Regarding Indian matters in this section, and the probability of an outbreak or attempt to retard the progress of engineer parties west of the Missouri, the truth of the whole matter is this: In the first place, early last spring a Sioux Chief, rejoicing in the high-flown name of Spotted Eagle, came to General Stanley, at Fort Sully, and wished to have a talk, which the General consented to; and the result of the interview was this: Spotted Eagle is Chief, and consequently controls the action of the seven or eight thousand Sioux that are Peace-Commissioned and fed from the Fort Sully commissary, and, as a consequence, he is personally very friendly toward Stanley, who commands the post. First asserting this friendship, he proceeded to state that his duty was a painful one; it was to inform the General that the Northern Pacific Railroad could not come west of the Missouri River. Not from any physical feature of the country would this obstruction arise, but from a physical determination on the part of his Spotted Highness to resist what he termed an intrusion on this the last resort of his people. This mild talk failing to wake the General to a realizing sense of the imminent danger in his district, the Eagle proceeded to describe the *modus operandi* of the proposed resistance. First, if engineer parties persisted in coming into his country, he would turn the whole country into a barber-shop and make hair-dressing a specialty; he would pull up the stakes as fast as they were stuck, and make mince-meat of surveying instruments. Secondly, if that would not stop this nefarious business of civilization, he would wait till the road got to running, then he would strike the final blow by tearing up the track and stampeding the locomotives. I suppose he calculates on using the ties for head-boards to mark the graves he will make, and building a sort of Column Vendome out of T rail, to stand, in after years, a monument to the valor of the Sioux,—a warning against indiscretion on the part of the white man. The General informed War Eagle that, on the first sign being shown of carrying those threats into execution, he would make more good Indians in a shorter length of time than he had ever heard of. (An Indian is called "good" when he is supported in mid-air and wrapped in two or three buffalo-robes. I could never understand whether they adopt this method of "burying" their dead because they are too lazy to dig a grave, or whether they fail to distinguish between the physical and spiritual man, and are disposed to help each other on as much as possible toward the "Happy Hunting-Grounds." This latter reason might well be construed as a genuine philanthropy.) When the General advised peace, and said that war would result in the defeat, and in all probability, extermination, of the red man, Spotted Eagle declared that he'd rather be a dead hero than a live coward. Whether to construe this talk as meaning business, or to take it as a bid for more rations and another Peace Commission, is a matter of doubt. If this red-skin meant what he said, it seems to me that he would have taken advantage of the small escort that we have had over on Heart River, and at least interfered with our work. As it was, we not even saw a sign of Indians.

I see sensational articles running through the leading newspapers, to the effect that Indians are "concentrating" in great numbers, and preparing to attack Fort Berthold. They say that there are 700 lodges. Now all such reports are as ludicrous as they are false. Indians don't concentrate. They have no means of living in such numbers. In a good buffalo country, they may muster 300, or rarely 500, warriors in a party. Then they must be in a herd of their allies one day in order to make a fight the next. They have no system of commissary, and, consequently, can make no long marches, save where buffalo are plenty. We find them the most dangerous at Government posts where they are fed. In the case of Grand River, which is about a hundred miles below Fort Rice, there are something like 8,000. The much-talked of Sitting-Bull, who, is said to range up and down the Yellowstone, turns out to be a good deal of a myth.

With the exploring expedition that starts from here to-morrow to go to the Yellowstone, goes a strong escort, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and cavalry, under command of General Stanly. The Northern Pacific will be represented by Colonel D. C. Linsley, Assistant Chief Engineer, and General T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer. The Engineer Corps will be 40 strong, and is to be under the charge of Mr. A. O. Eckelson, of Chicago, and Mr. W. E. Welch, of Boston. The rapid preliminary survey will be run by Mr. H. W. Reed, of Boston, who has charge of the wonderful new instrument, the chronometer, which not only measures the distance without a chain, and runs the levels, but can be run fifteen miles a day with ease and accuracy. It is the invention of Colonel Linsley.

PROGRESS OF THE ROAD.

Work between the Red and Missouri Rivers is progressing rapidly. The track is now at the Cheyenne, sixty miles east of Red River, and will be at the Missouri by the 1st of October. The work will probably be let between the Missouri and Yellowstone by that time, and, from present appearances, work will be prosecuted with increased energy till completed to the Pacific Coast.

D.

PERSONAL.

Colonel E. S. Joslyn, of Elgin, is going to move his family to Utah.

—Charles E. Leland has purchased the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga, for $160,000.

—Maggie Mitchell, at Long Branch, drives a very small pony to a basket phaeton.

—John Enos Neff, of Winchester, Ind., Greeley candidate for Congress, is only 27 years old.

—Bullock, the fugitive Governor of Georgia, is lurking around Canada, under an assumed name.

—General John Tyler, Jr., recently one of the editors of the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel*, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue at that place.

—A. C. Grooms has left the employ of the Indianapolis *Journal*, after fourteen years' service as bookkeeper.

—General J. W. Phelps, of Brattleboro, Vt., writes that he was not struck with the horsewhip flourished by Jim Fisk, Sr., and adds: "His attack was evidently the freak of an insane person, and I so treated it."

—Mitchell Hart, the millionaire pawnbroker of Chatham street, New York, was buried last week [...] street, and for many years it has been known as the haunted house by the neighbors. The joint estate of himself and his brother is estimated at six million dollars.

—When the first telegram reached Amherst, giving news of the victory of their boys at the regatta, some one elated with the result began to ring the college bell. President Stearns soon made his appearance, and wanted to know what was going on. "They've won," was the response. "Who? what?" said he. "Why our crew at Springfield." "Then ring," shouted the now excited President, "ring it till it cracks."

—Mark Smith is enjoying himself in Milan, where his daughter is finishing her musical education under able masters. Castle, Campbell, and Tom Karl are also sojourning in the same city.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Judge Turner, of Lake, has appointed J. L. Williams as County Attorney.

—There are eight saloons in Waukegan, paying each $300 license.

—The Ham Farm, in Jersey County, has been sold for $[...],000 to Mr. Cankman, of St. Louis.

—The Liberals of Cumberland County have nominated James L. Ryan for Attorney, Andrew Carson for Circuit Clerk, Henry W. Green for Sheriff, and R. R. Roberts for Coroner.

—The Liberals of Iroquois County have nominated D. W. Ayres for Attorney, Mayor M. H. Peters for Circuit Clerk, L. M. Hogle for Sheriff, and A. J. Harwood for Coroner.

—The Illinois River packet, George C. Wolf, has been sold to the St. Louis & Red River (Carter Line) Packet Company for $42,500.

—Two women in Kaskaskia are about to enter suit against a saloon-keeper to recover $5,000 damages for a violation of the Temperance law.

—George Temple, of Streator, who was *en route* for England, on a visit, was robbed and murdered in New York City. His body was found in the street. He had with him about $600. Mrs. Temple has gone to New York to inquire into the circumstances of his death.

WISCONSIN.

The worm is now devouring the crops in the burnt district around Green Bay.

—A new blast furnace is to be erected near Milwaukee.

—An ex-Alderman of Janesville was called upon to assess damages against the owner of a cow that had committed depredations in a garden. After examining the premises, he promptly estimated the damage at $12, but was somewhat taken back, on going to the back of the house, to find that his own cow did the damage. He concluded to pay what was assessed.

—The wife of Michael Cally has sued Mr. Reuher, of the Washington street brewery, in Oshkosh, for selling liquor to her husband, thus causing him to abuse and maltreat her in a shameful manner. She places her damages at $1,000. Cally was arrested for abusing his wife, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This is the first case under the new law at Oshkosh, and excites considerable interest.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company have paid in to the company 50 per cent upon their stock, and are confident that they will prove to be sufficient to pay the losses. The actions in the United States Circuit Court have been dismissed, the Company paying the costs.—*Pioneer, Aug. 3.*

—The Brainerd Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is to be pushed to completion north of Sauk Rapids, to a junction with the Northern Pacific Road.

—Carpet-baggers with developed muscle are cordially invited to spend a month in the harvest fields of Minnesota. As high as $3.50 to $4.50 per day has been offered.

INDIANA.

—The South Bend Iron Works will be ready to resume about the middle of next month.

—In overhauling State printing frauds, it is found that Richard J. Bright, the late Democratic incumbent, with whose affairs the investigation began, spent $17,892 in a term of two years. But, the investigation being pursued, it was found that W. R. Holloway, Morton's brother-in-law, with the aid of "raised" vouchers, found no difficulty in disposing of $16,000 in six months; that Samuel M. Douglas, another Republican, spent $20,000 in over eleven months; and that A. H. Conner, another Indianapolis *Journal* man, and late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, got rid of $25,000 and more in three months. The latter compromised by paying $18,000.

MICHIGAN.

C. C. Comstock has purchased the Richmond place, near Grand Rapids, for $30,[...].

—Stephen T. Probert has the contract to build the new City Hall at Port Huron, for $51,480.

—S. A. Dyckman, of South Haven, has a peach-orchard of 100 acres. He estimates his present crop at 10,000 baskets.

—Messrs. Pierson and C. Wilcox, of Chicago, intend to make Newaygo their depot for supplies necessary to put afloat, in White River, 25,000,000 logs during the coming winter.

—Wayne Corbett, a locomotive-engineer, was found dead in bed, at Wenona, last Friday morning. Heart disease.

—Haters of tobacco will be sorry to hear that Dr. John Murray, a distinguished English physician, has announced his belief that the use of snuff will, in many cases, arrest the progress of pulmonary consumption.

...warning against Indians ... the white man. The ... Eagle that, on the ... of carrying these ... he would make ... a shorter length ... ever heard of. ... "good" when he is supposed ... wrapped in two or ... could never understand ... adopt this method of ... because they are too ... whether they fail to ... physical and spiritual ... to help each other ... toward the "Happy ... latter reason might ... a genuine philanthropist ... general advised peace, ... would result in the defeat, ... extermination, of the ... Eagle declared that ... hero than a live coward. ... this talk as meaning ... it as a bid for more ... Peace Commission, is a ... this red-skin means ... to me that he would ... of the small escort ... on Heart River, and ... our work. As it ... sign of Indians.

[illegible]

...The track is now at ... miles east of Red River, ... Missouri by the 1st of October ... probably be let between ... Yellowstone by that ... present appearances, work ... with increased energy ... Pacific Coast. D.

PERSONAL.

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... BY STATES.

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... saloons in Waukegan, ... license.

..., in Jersey County, has ... to Mr. Cannan, of St. ...

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...ver packet, George C. ... to the St. Louis & Red ... Packet Company for ...

... Kaskaskia are about to ... saloon-keeper to recover ... a violation of the Temperance ...

..., of Streator, who was ... on a visit, was robbed and ... York City. His body was ... He had with him about ... has gone to New York to ... circumstances of his death.

WISCONSIN.

... devouring the crops in ... around Green Bay.

... nace is to be erected near ...

... of Janesville was called ... against the owner of ... committed depredations in ... examining the premises, he ... the damage at $12, but ... back, on going to the ... to find that his own cow ... concluded to pay what ...

... Michael Cally has sued Mr. ... Washington-street brewery, ... selling liquor to her husband, ... to abuse and maltreat her ... manner. She places her ... Cally was arrested for ... and sentenced to six ... This is the first ... law at Oshkosh, and ex... interest.

MINNESOTA.

...ckholders of the Republic ... have paid in to the ... upon their stock, and ... they will prove to be sufficient ... The actions in the ... Circuit Court have been dis... any paying the costs.—

... Branch of the St. Paul & ... to be pushed to completion ... Rapids, to a junction ... Pacific Road.

... with developed muscle ... to spend a month in ... of Minnesota. As high as ... has been offered.

ILLINOIS.

... Iron Works will be ... about the middle of next ...

... State printing frauds, it ... Richard J. Bright, the late ..., with whose affairs ... began, spent $17,892 in a ... But, the investigation ... has found that W. R. Holloway ... father-in-law, with the aid ...; found no difficulty in ... in six months; that Samuel ... other Republican, spent ... months; and that A. ... Indianapolis Journal ... man of the Republican ... mittee, got rid of $25,000 ... months. The latter com... $18,000.

MICHIGAN.

... has purchased the Richmond ... Grand Rapids, for $30,235.

... has the contract to ... Hall at Port Huron, for ...

... of South Haven, has a ... acres. He estimates his ... baskets.

... and C. Wilcox, of Chicago, ... their depot for supplies ... afloat, in White River, ... the coming winter.

... a locomotive-engineer, ... at Wenona, last Friday ... disease.

... will be sorry to hear ..., a distinguished English ... announced his belief ... will, in many cases, arrest ... of pulmonary consumption ...

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The Illinois Humane Society to Be Assisted in Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

Adoption of Plans for the New Criminal Court and Jail Building.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Harris, Harrison, ..., Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, Crawford, and Wahl.

The Chair announced the special order to be the report of the Committee on Equalization of ...

Mr. Pahlman reported that the Committee was not ready to report, and requested further time, which was granted.

The County Clerk reported that the amount ... employes of the county for the months of ... July was $13,189.39, among the items ... the fees of the State's Attorney in ... Criminal Court for the month of July. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Clerk submitted a list of matters referred ... Committees upon which they had not ... Placed on file.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park asked for lots ... County Cemetery at Jefferson, in which to ... the remains to be removed from the old ... Field in the park, the removal being at ... of the park fund. Referred to the ... House and Pauper Committee.

The contractor for taking down the old Court ... walls asked for $250, being half the amount ... contract, and it was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Hitchcock, from the Judiciary Committee, ... was referred the form of contract and ... regarding the occupation of the west ... the Court House Square, reported that ... the approval of the Committee, and recommended the execution of the agreement. ...

Mr. Hitchcock, from the same Committee, reported that the county was not responsible for ... expenses of the Criminal Court, and that the ... of the Clerk be returned. Adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, reported that the county was bound by law ... the act for the prevention of cruelty ... animals, and that it would be necessary ... employ two policemen, one ... stationed at the Stock Yards, and one to ... charge of cases in the county, and to have a ... office for the registry of complaints under ...; that the County Attorney could not ... the cases without neglecting the very ... duties of his office; that $1,500 be ... appropriated to be expended by the Committee ... Miscellaneous Claims for the enforcement of ... and that the Committee be instructed ... to with the Illinois Humane Society. The report was adopted, and the appropriation ...

The Financial Committee reported that they ... received from the city authorities an instrument ... giving the county the use forever of the ... Market Hall lot, on which to erect a jail ... Criminal Court; that they had accepted the ... of Messrs. Rees & Beach to sell to ... city Lots 14 and 15, Block 7, Walcott's Addition, for $15,000; the proposition of Charles H. ... to sell Lots 16 and 17 for $12,000, subject to ... incumbrance of $500 to be ... paid by the county; and the ... proposition of George A. Seaverns to sell Lots 18 ... inclusive in said block for $54,300, making a ... $81,000. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Licenses recommended that ... County Clerk do not issue licenses to sell liquor ... except the application is approved by the ... Board of the town where the applicant ... to sell. The report was adopted.

... bills presented by the Building Committee for work done were ordered to be paid.

Mr. White offered the following:

Resolved, That the late special Committee on ... restoration of titles to real estate be requested, with instructions to ascertain at what ... the original books, or copies thereof, containing the original entries or abstracts of the ... records, can be bought for, and with authority to obtain and report to this Board any ... information bearing on the subject which ... judgment will be of public utility.

Mr. White said he understood the original entries could be purchased for $400,000.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Ashton and ... opposed the resolution, and Mr. Wahl ... it, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Wahl renewed the motion to adopt the resolution, and it was lost by the following vote: ... Harris, Harrison, Herting, Roelle, Wahl, ... *Nays*—Ashton, Crawford, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly—6.

Mr. Hitchcock, for personal reasons, was excused from voting.

The application of Isaac H. Burch, to have $25,... of county bonds, recently purchased by ..., made payable to himself or order, was ...

Several bills were referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill of Mr. Skelly, for holding an inquest on the body of a woman, at Lemont, amounting to ..., was ordered paid.

A recess was taken until Wednesday, at 2 p. m., when the discussion on the jail plans will be resumed.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS.

The following is a description of plans for the new Criminal Court and House of Detention, for Cook County, Ill., submitted by H. ... Faulkner and George R. Clarke, Architects, 123 LaSalle street, Chicago:

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners: In presenting the accompanying sketches for your consideration, it has been our endeavor to ... them explain themselves, and we will simply call your attention to a few points which we ... of great importance in a building of this ... The various departments are arranged to ... distinct in themselves as is consistent with ... proper uses, and yet so as to perfectly ... the requirements for which they are designed. ... are divided as follows: Criminal Court ...; dwelling for Keeper; House of Detention ... males waiting sentence; one wing for ... waiting sentence; Hospital, etc., ... for detaining witnesses (male and female), insane (male and female), etc., etc. ... Turnkey's office.

The Turnkey's office is located on the first ... and prisoners brought to be detained are ... to pass through it, first entering the gate ... outer wall to the open court, thus preventing all possibility of escape, and the annoyance of gathered crowds around prisoners in ... transportation to and from the building. ... this court is the Keeper's residence, communicating at all times the street, the entrance to ..., and Turnkey's office.

The Criminal Court Building, facing upon ... street, contains in its various stories ... offices, waiting-rooms, etc., necessary, and ... rooms where most convenient for the work ... Large and spacious vestibules, ... hall, corridors, and stair-case hall connect ... various offices on the first floor together, ... means of an easy stair-case, ten feet ... connect with the second floor. These stairs ... treads in the middle of their width, ... in no place less than 10-inch tread, next ... rail, thus giving the easiest possible ... for use by crowds.

... this flight, there is one for the special ... the Judge, jury, lawyers, and those having ... with the Court, with a separate entrance ... street, far removed from the bustle ... of the public entrance ... thus enabling those connected with ... of the Court to come and go at pleasure, ... passing into the public halls or corridors. ... have been taken to give separate ... rooms for the witnesses, both male and ... detained and undetained, and in no case ... witnesses within communication with ... The general public are entirely excluded from the bar, by being allowed only in the ... theatre gallery, thus avoiding any confusion, or interruption of the business of the ...

... detained persons are brought into the Court ... from their various wards, without communication with, and unseen by, the general public, in the stand, or dock. The form of the general ward can be arranged in the shape of a ... as indicated by red line on the first floor ... instead of a horse shoe, as at present, the ... remaining as now indicated. All cells ... the male ward are free from the outer ... and separated therefrom by means of ... three feet three inches wide. The ... of similar shape and arrangement. ... the general wards for detention of prisoners have "clear story" windows on top, and ... windows on all sides, thus giving the ... and natural ventilation possible, ... connected with the ventilating shaft and chimney.

The hospital is lighted on all sides, and is divided into wards for males and females.

The wards for the detention of the insane, ... and witnesses are in a building entirely ... from the general prisoners' wards, and ... the wing balancing the one containing female prisoners, &c.

Particular attention has been given to the ... of the Morgue, dissecting room, ... cooking portion of the kitchen, ... are in one story buildings, lighted from ..., and all carefully ventilated into the ... The yard for refuse is also in this locality. This arrangement places all that is objectionable, offensive and unsightly upon the alley, ... at the same time keeps the full and necessary ... connected therewith out of sight from ... main entrances and streets. The Coroner's ... is connected directly with the Morgue and ... room. The food delivery room, opening from the kitchen, is connected directly ... the general male ward, and by dumb ... to the various other wards. The laundry ... situated in convenient connection with ... court, for drying clothes, and is under ... immediate supervision of the guard. The ... courts may be used for exercise for prisoners ... necessarily long detained as well as ... and air.

The water closets, &c., have been provided ... throughout the buildings for the officers, ... and the general public.

The above described buildings have accommodations as follows:

Male prisoners' department, 1 to each cell, 186; ... prisoners' department, 1 to each cell, 30; ... prisoners, 6 females and 6 males, 12; witnesses, 16 females and 16 males, 32; debtors, 12 ...; 14 males, 28; hospital, 16 females and ...; 24. Total, 319. This capacity can be increased if desired, by detaining two prisoners in ...

The style of this group of buildings is modern ... now much used in the East. It combines ..., convenience, beauty, and cheapness. In ... construction, stone, brick and iron is used. Its ... surface is of Milwaukee brick, with stone ... The roofs of the Court building and ... are of slate, and of the houses of detention of iron. Boilers under the rear open court ... the buildings throughout with steam, and ... motive power for the various elevators ...

THE STEINER DEFALCATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the recent articles on the Steiner defalcation which have appeared from day to day in the ... journals of our city, numerous theories ... set forth as to the strange and mysterious ... of Steiner, one of the managers ... band of the Garde Republicaine. ... as it may be in some respects,—... it may seem, as to the absconding ... of Steiner with a large amount of money,—I wish to append the following: In one of the articles pertaining to Steiner's defalcation I find that Steiner's part of the business was to take charge of tickets and moneys derived from the concerts, and that it was so understood by Mr. Wyndham. I also notice that Mr. Charles Wyndham was to attend to the renting of all halls, attending to the wants of the band, or, in other words, to place the concerts on a paying basis, necessary to carry out a final result. I was engaged by Mr. Steiner, at a large salary, through his agent, Mr. A. W. Hall, to attend to the getting up and superintending the decorations of the churches and parks, during the series of concerts, as also was Mr. J. Foust, carpenter, who, with his able corps of assistants, were retained to attend to the putting up and taking down the stages, etc.

During the season of concerts, I called upon Mr. Steiner at his office on business, and from what I could perceive, I was satisfied in my mind that he was the manager of the concern. As the season rapidly drew to its close, and the band was to leave us, *en route* for other cities, Mr. Steiner came to Mr. Foust and myself, remarking: "Have your bills in, as I leave for Pittsburgh Sunday night." This was on Friday morning, and on the following day our bills were presented and promptly paid. Many still have faith that Mr. Steiner will return and free himself from such accusations. In company with Mr. Hall, the morning after the second concert, we repaired to the office of Mr. Steiner, and while there I heard Mr. Steiner make the remark to Mr. Hall, that he, Hall, had better get ready and start for Philadelphia, and make the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming concerts in that city; as he Steiner had a man whom he had already the day before sent on to Pittsburgh. Mr. Steiner also gave Mr. Hall a written account, which was shown to me by Mr. Hall, giving him complete control, and making him his only authorized agent for the "French Band."

Now comes the query: If Mr. Steiner had the authority only of the handling of the receipts and charge of tickets, who then had the authority to hire and pay off so many men? Certainly not Mr. Wyndham, as we did not look to him. Steiner was the man. I believe a ticket was furnished Mr. Hall by Mr. Wyndham, and he started for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This gave Mr. Hall several days ahead to perfect his arrangements in the Quaker City. The last concert was announced and given at Green's Garden; the band visits Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and pulls up at Philadelphia. On arrival there they find that no arrangements have been made—not even an announcement, not a poster up. As to the honor and ability of Mr. A. W. Hall, I would say, in justice to him, no blame can fall upon him,—yet where is he? No one for a moment doubts the integrity and great business tact of the Manager, Mr. Wyndham, but would it not have been better, and more business-like, to have received ... a communication from him of Steiner's disappearance. Very respectfully, FRANK D. SKIFF.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1872.

A FINAL ELEVATION.

The Old Iowa Grain Elevator Goes Up in Smoke.

Its Destruction by Fire Yesterday Morning—Loss Over $100,000.

The alarm which sounded from Box 126, shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, signalled the total destruction by fire of one of the few buildings left in the North Division by the October conflagration to remind the people of old Chicago. The structure was the old Iowa Elevator, situated on that sharp-cornered piece of land which helps to divide the main branch of the river from its north arm. It was built about fifteen years ago, and was originally devoted to the purposes of a stove warehouse. Almost every season since has witnessed an addition or improvement of some kind, until finally it had grown to be a grain elevator of respectable size. The ownership of the concern is involved in a legal mist that even insurance men cannot penetrate. The ground is the property of Hugh Maher, and some say that the building was also his. Others state that W. H. & S. P. Lunt and L. W. Newberry were the proprietors, and still others that Messrs. Sprunance, Preston & Co. had claims upon the building. The matter once occupied a prominent place in the courts, and it is doubtful if it has yet been satisfactorily settled. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the excitement occasioned a short time ago by Maher ousting Sprunance, Preston & Co. from the elevator while their workmen were at dinner. The police authorities surrounded and endeavored to get him out, but they failed in the undertaking. By this piece of strategy Maher obtained possession of the building, and he continued to retain it until the fire. All these complications have served to make the discovery of the actual owners an absolute impossibility, and have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of ascertaining the amount of insurance.

The escape of the elevator from the October fire was one of those astonishing freaks of the flames which cannot be accounted for. It was constructed of timbers that had become absolutely rotten from years of exposure to the elements, and was surrounded by large lumber yards and coal piles similar to those in other parts of the city which had been swept in a blaze by a single spark. The genius of destruction discriminated strangely when it permitted the rickety Iowa Elevator to stand uninjured and struck down the staunch structure occupied by Munger & Wheeler, within a few hundred feet of it. Its day came, however, and it has contributed largely toward getting up the most extensive fire since October.

The running gear of the institution got out of order on Sunday morning, and workmen were engaged nearly all that day in repairing it. This was accomplished about five o'clock on Sunday evening, and the receivers were immediately run out to unload several canal boat cargoes. Everything worked smoothly through the night; the elevating cups flew around with great rapidity, the elevator ... never known to do before, and the inside machinery performed its functions without that jolting and jarring which, it is said, had frequently threatened to bring the elevator tumbling to the ground. The men in charge were beginning to congratulate themselves upon the success of the alterations which had been made on Sunday, when one of the canal boat hands, who happened to be standing on the dock looking up at the building, cried out that one of the receivers was on fire near the top. A messenger was despatched to the corner of Kinzie and Market streets to sound an alarm from the box situated there. Some delay was experienced in arousing the people who had the key of ..., and the apparatus ... fire ... spread through the dry siding of the elevator with fearful rapidity, and took hold of the grain bins in the top story. Before the first alarm was sounded the entire fourth floor was in flames, nothing remaining of it but the skeleton frame to which the roof and sideboards had been attached. The district steamers responded to the alarm in excellent time, and were stationed at the most available points by Assistant Marshal Petrie, who was the first officer of the Department on the ground. He saw at a glance that three or four engines would be unable to make any headway against such a fierce, hot fire as it had become, and he immediately ordered a second alarm. Before this had been sounded, the Chief Marshal and the other assistants had arrived. Williams ordered a third alarm. This summons brought every steamer, hose cart, and truck in the city rushing to the scene. The fire, meanwhile, had rapidly descended from the starting point. Floor after floor gave way with a crash, precipitating thousands of bushels of corn and oats upon the first floor, which finally broke down under the enormous weight, carrying with it a great portion of the east wall. This unlucky occurrence allowed the wind to rush in from the bottom, which increased the already intense heat, and drove the fire into every part of the elevator. The top of the building burned and fell in piece by piece, until the flames at last came so low that they seized upon the roof of Waldron's coal shed, which adjoined the elevator, and set fire to the nearest lumber piles in the yard of Mears, Baxter & Co. At this time it seemed as if the firemen were powerless to avert a conflagration that would equal, if not exceed, the memorable one of Saturday night, Oct 7. The surroundings were exactly the same,—long lines of lumber piles, extensive coal yards, an elevator, and any number of frame shanties that would burn like tinder. It was only by the almost superhuman exertions of every fireman on the ground, under the skilful direction of the Chief Marshal and his Assistants, that we were spared such a terrible disaster. ... Air Line Elevator, a monster building now in the hands of an army of workmen who are putting on the finishing touches, was on fire two or three times, but was saved with great difficulty by throwing all the loose timbers and shavings upon its roof into the river.

After an hour of such work the Fire Department has rarely been called upon to perform before, the spectators could see for themselves that all danger had passed, and that the fire would do no great damage beyond devouring the elevator. It did this very effectually, as there is not a sound timber in or about the ruins. Steamers were kept playing upon it until a late hour last evening, until every vestige of fire had been removed. The large grain and coal piles, having become ignited in the centre, needed careful watching, or else the entire distance to Wells street bridge was in danger of being laid waste by a sudden outburst of flames in the lumber piles, which were much too near the smoking ruins for safety. Everything was proved to be perfectly secure from harm before the firemen turned off their streams last evening.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

If Maher did not own the building he loses nothing but his earnings, which were in the neighborhood of $2,100 a week. The elevator was not worth more than $25,000, and the machinery and fittings in it could have been purchased for about $12,000. The insurance on this property could not be ascertained for the reasons given elsewhere; but, from what can be learned from prominent insurance men, it is probable that the policies, if any there be, have been taken out for small amounts, and are altogether inadequate to cover the loss. The grain in store amounted to 140,000 bushels of corn at 4½ cents, and 40,000 bushels of oats at 27 cents. Competent judges estimate that nearly one half of this will be saved. The names of all the owners could not be learned, as many of them reside in the country, and shipped their products to the elevator for storage; but it is known that the following firms held receipts: Wright & Beebe, Nicholson & Helmer, Davis, Pope & Co., John Lyon & Co., Kent & Co., and Messrs. Fisher & Palaifer. The rate of insurance on the grain was 2½ per cent. The storage rate was 1½ cents per bushel, and the transfer rate 1 cent. The risks were placed with the following agents, and the column of figures ... opposite their names comprises the entire amount of insurance on the grain:

O. M. Barrett	$15,000
G. C. Clarke	15,000
H. G. Tiffany	2,000
H. C. Greenebaum	1,500
E. W. Hosmer	1,500
Davis & Requa	2,000
T. Goodman	2,500
Gray & Ayer	[illegible]
London, Liverpool & Globe Ins Co.	22,500
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	5,100
[illegible] Fisher	4,500
[illegible]	4,000
[illegible] Moore & Co.	4,000
H. H. Bevin	[illegible]
H. C. Ducat	1,500
N. E. Rollo	5,000
Treadway & Jewell	[illegible]

Messrs. Baxter & Co., owners of the lumber yard, suffered a loss of about $1,000 in ... and square timber. Their insurance ... in the following companies:

Underwriters	$ 5,000
Hartford	5,000
Phoenix	5,000
Franklin	5,000
Imperial	10,000
Ætna	5,000
Detroit Fire and Marine	2,500
Triumph	2,500
Fairfield	2,500
St. Nicholas	2,500
Girard	2,500
St. Paul	2,500
Union, of California	2,500

Messrs. Walgren, Niblack & Co., coal merchants, had their coal shed damaged to the extent of $600, and lost about half that amount on stock. Insurance full. Messrs. W. M. & J. F. Olcott, who had about 18,000 tons of hard coal piled up near the elevator on the west, report their loss trifling.

The schooner Evening Star, and several canal boats and barges, were lying at the dock in front of the elevator when the fire broke out. They were removed as quickly thereafter as possible, but not before the schooner lost the greater portion of her canvas and rigging. The other craft escaped injury.

The owners of grain in the Iowa Elevator, destroyed by fire on Monday morning, are requested to meet a Committee of the Underwriters, at the Fire Patrol Building, No. 113 Franklin street, to take measures for taking care of the damaged grain.

Hicksite Quakerism.

Since their origin the Hicksites have been diverging more and more. A few of them—the old stock—still dress in broad-brims, scoop bonnets, and plain-cut garments of the drab hue, but the rising generation has been gradually shedding the old coat and putting on a more stylish and variegated plumage. Gay birds many of them now are. In times gone by, when any one was a little awkward in the terpsichorean art, he was said to have a Quaker foot; but how, should any young amateur display especial aptitude in that direction, he is said to dance like a Hicksite Quaker. In many minds the Quaker lingo, or Friends language, is associated with all that is sweet, winning and modest; but when you have been soundly scolded, as I have, in the "thy, thee, fourth and sixth-day parlance," you will find the sweetness vanishing into thin air, and feel that "distance lends enchantment to the view." The forms of a religion will remain long after the spirit is dead; so, in some localities, your ear may be shocked by profanity mingled with "thee," or you may be beguiled into security by "thy," as my wife has been by the butcher, while he was playing a rouge game before her eyes.

I have seen John approach a blooming miss of recent acquaintance, and say, "Mary, may I claim thy hand for the next dance?" And Mary, never missing the kiss, responds with girlish affectation, "Yes, John, thee may," and in a few moments they whirl by in the luscious waltz.

In church government the Hicksites are democratic. They have their preparatory meeting, belonging to each place of worship and in regular order up—the monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings—but no representatives are sent; each member is entitled to a seat in the highest court of the church. The higher has entire jurisdiction over the lower.

While the Orthodox are nearly as rigid as ever in discipline, the Hicksites, as might be supposed from their latitudinarianism in doctrine, are becoming more and more lax. They did not discipline the members who engaged in the late war, though they hold, theoretically, strong peace doctrines. Nor will they always disown those who may choose to become married to any one of another persuasion, even though joined in wedlock by a "hireling minister."—*G. W. in "Our Monthly" for August.*

Disaster at Holyoke, Mass.—The Mills Stopped for Three or Four Days—Six Thousand Persons out of Employment.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 3.

A serious breakage occurred in one of the canals of the Holyoke water power company at Holyoke, Mass., Friday morning about one o'clock, which compels the stopping of every mill in the place for a short time until the damage to the canal embankment can be repaired. About six thousand operatives in the different mills will be out of employment till the break is repaired. The accident occurred upon the mill site on the upper canal, known as the Bigelow lot, situated south of Dwight street, and upon new work which was lately put in on the lot by Messrs. Newtons. The rushing and roaring of the water through the break aroused the people. The main gates at the dam were closed as soon as possible, and the water gradually subsiding revealed the extent of the damage. By the washing out of the newly deposited earth the water had worked upon the embankment and wall so that about fifty feet of the bank was carried away, and a hole fifty feet wide and from thirty to fifty feet deep was plowed along the northerly side of the Massasoit mill for about two hundred feet to the lower canal. The large underground tail-race, constructed of brick, was torn to fragments, the "pen stock" broken down in the centre, and the walls of the mill endangered by undermining for a considerable distance. The prompt closing of the head gates prevented the more serious damage. The cost of repairing the damage is estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000. All the mills will be at work again by next Monday or Tuesday, excepting upon the Bigelow lot. Several hundred men and teams were at work yesterday upon the repairs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Peer of Hair Preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Nothing is so cooling to the blood in the hot weather as Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous ... Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 384 State-st.

CARPETS DUSTED, RELAID AND RENOVATED, 1057 Indiana-av. BARNER, formerly 14 Adams-st.

I HAVE $3,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYING drug store in the city; West Side preferred. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH I will invest in a first-class produce commission business, or in a manufacturing business of known responsibility. I can command a large business for a Southern trade in the commission business. Address X 57, Tribune Branch office.

THE ATTENTION OF ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and merchants is called to the United States Combination Lock, for stores, banks, safes, ... Agents wanted. WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Western Agents.

WANTED—HOUSE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, TO be moved vicinity of Twenty-seventh-st. and State-st. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) WISHES TO give French lessons. Please address B M, Tribune office.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEERING, surveying, and drawing, 287 West Madison-st. Winter course commences Oct. 1; for circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE.—The session commences on October 1. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH, TO take a half interest in a well-established drug store. Address X 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000, TO TAKE half interest in business paying 200 per cent. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL IN good location. Address FLOUR MILL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 OR $1,000; make $2,000 a year. For further particulars call on GREEN & SPEAR, 792 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; ... COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE 70 HORSE POWER LOCOMOTIVE boiler; one 20x30 low pressure beam engine ...; also boilers and engines of less capacity. A large assortment. WM. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 287 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. ... Address or call on MADAME IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PERSON THAT WOULD WANT to buy a new sail rope and spare blocks; a sight ... 15-foot sail boat; all complete. At M. COUSON'S boat shop, east of Lake-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A NEW TERWILLIGER & CO. safe No. 9. Inquire of TEALL & FISHER, No. 70 South Canal-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary publicity. ... Address P. O. Drawer 225, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ... P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT ... 404 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE—BEST bargains to be found in the city. Pianos tuned and repaired at the lowest rates. Don't fail to call before making arrangements elsewhere. T. GOOLD & SON, 15 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—RALPH PRATT WILL PLEASE call at the ... House and inquire for his daughter Eva.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE PRESSED BRICK on hand and for sale in large and small quantities. Also dimension stone of all sizes and qualities. J. N. SMART, 316 Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, BY ... [illegible]

... of Oakland; one block west of Western-av. ... two and a half blocks from street cars, most comfortable house and in complete order ... price $6,000; easy terms.

... corner Lake and Valentine, three blocks west of Western-av.; price $45 per foot, on 1, 2, and 3 years' time. Lots are selling within a block at $60 per foot.

... 100x125, Adams and Fifty-eighth-sts., Hyde Park, half a block from Boulevard, two blocks from South Park, two blocks from South Park Railroad Station. Price $30 per foot, will be worth $100 by next year. ... feet, near Robey on Polk, $600, long time, great bargain.

... Town of Dyersville, Iowa, ... acres in cultivation, ... per acre; will trade ... other property. H. HALL, 281 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$150 ... will buy a lot 25x125 feet on Western-av., Idaho, and Oakley-sts., near the corner of Polk, with the avenue ... CAMPBELL BROS., 107 East Madison, near La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GET YOUR RESIDENCE LOTS of LARKIN & HALL, 71 South Canal-st., corner Madison. Lots on Twelfth-st. and Douglas Park. Lots on Ogden, Sampson, Adams, Robey, and Taylor-sts., southwestern and Winchester-avs. Lots on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., $500. Lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-sts. Lots on Grayland-av. and Crescent-st., near railroad depot on Forty-seventh-st., $400. Very easy terms.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HOUSE HUNTERS ... Twelve cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.) very near horse and steam cars, with hard and soft water ... each; $200 cash and $20 monthly ... GULBICHSON & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., N. E. CORNER Thirty-second-st. 100x165 (abstract to date). J. H. KEELER, 180 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, No. 117 Mather-st. Must be sold. MAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 32.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ON FAVORABLE terms, 2 fine residences on Warren-av. ... in Watertown, Wis. ... 2-story brick store in Watertown, Wis. ... acres of good farming land in Wayne Co., Ill. ... splendid building lots in suburban village of Winnetka. Stores and offices to rent in good locations. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 161 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SELECTED INVESTMENT—8 acres on Grand-av., near crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railways. POTWIN & CORBY, 113 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 NEW HOUSES corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.; will sell with small payment down, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, or at 136 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—300 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Van Buren and Sherman sts. Fine location for hotel; property will be sold at much less than its value, and without any money down, to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS AND lot 25x125. Also house with lot 25x125, on Burnside st., near Thirty-second-st.; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to owner at 368 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS property on Wabash-av., near Hubbard court, with house. Price, $61,000. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST AND BURNSIDE-sts., neat frame cottage house of 5 rooms and lot, southeast corner of Thirty-first and Burnside-sts.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—3 LOTS ON HALSTED-st., near Belden-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST.—3 LOTS ON HOLT-ST., near Division. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE-ST.—NEW FRAME house of 6 rooms and lot, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second; price $4,000, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 BY 173 FEET east front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW TWO-STORY AND brick basement dwellings and lots. Will rent to pay interest, taxes, and repairs on $15,000. $11,000 half cash will buy the property. Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., among the parks and boulevards, where property is rapidly rising. Sharp speculators come on.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT houses on Michigan and Prairie avs., near the new Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE RIVER—LARGE TRACT, near McCormick's new buildings, on easy terms. Only interest in advance. Address J. D., Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 40 ACRES on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running west to South Park-av. and south to Sixty-sixth-st. This property will pay largely when subdivided. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CAR SHOPS ON Stewart-av. between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, from $400 to $800 each. Easy payments. Also lots near Stock Yards on Forty-second-st., from $400 to $500 each. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY, renting for $12,000. Price $65,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. LOT, 150 FEET front, near Twenty-sixth-st., and house, $65,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—60x125 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. One-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHEFFIELD-AV. AND Graceland-road, on Clark-st., very choice; high ground and fine grove. These are fine building lots, and terms made easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—5 1/4 ACRES, JUST WEST OF Douglas Park, between Twelfth-st. and Boulevard; shade trees, set roads made, and property fenced. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—494 MICHIGAN-AV., A 4-STORY marble front dwelling, first-class in every respect; lot 25x125, with brick barn, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth-sts. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, situate on Sixteenth-st., near lake, cheap and on easy terms. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE TWO-STORY AND basement marble front house, with all the modern improvements, on Union Park-place, near Washington-av.; can be bought with or without the furniture, with 25 or 50 feet of ground, at a decided bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lot situated on the southwest corner of Vincennes and Oak-avs., having a frontage of 100 feet on Vincennes and 171 feet on Oak-av., covered with forest trees and surrounded by first-class marble front improvements. The owner desires to realize, and will sell much below its market value. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x200 FEET ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Fifth-av. Very easy payments. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—217 FEET ON ELSTON ROAD, north of Division-st.; 5 years' time. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SIXTEENTH-ST.—3 LOTS ON SIXTEENTH-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—24 BY 110 feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND JACKSON-ST.—4 lots, northeast corner of Western-av. and Jackson-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—100 FEET FRONT on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE, house of 5 rooms and lot, 788 West Lake-st., near Hoyne-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 3 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences; cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All cut off fire limits. Perfect titles warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A COTTAGE of 7 rooms, large pantry, and two closets, with large barn, and five years' lease of lot. Apply at 168 North Paulina-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—RICHARD P. Barker, being in feeble health, offers for sale his country residence, known as "Oak Grove," adjoining the city of Niles, Mich. It contains ... acres of excellent improved ... and farming land and thirty acres of grove of oak and ... native trees, ... picturesque, and ... with a ... an available and unfailing stream of spring water flowing as near as possible through the centre.

On the west of said grove and creek is the St. Joseph River. Said streams are full of fish, and always will be, which can be caught for the easy work of ... on the banks of the creek and river ... The fish comprise many varieties: Black and Rock Bass, Pickerel, Sunfish, Yellow and Silver Catfish, Sturgeon, Black and Lake Suckers, Bullheads, Wall-eyed Pike and Perch. Apple and other bearing fruit trees are on the premises. The grove is susceptible at a moderate expense of being converted into a winding carriage drive of several miles in length without injury to the trees.

The grounds, the grove, and carriage drive, with the river, the creek, and the buildings, render the place one of the most desirable and beautiful residences in the Northwest, or any section of the country. In front of the house is a large oak grove. The place is in a good state of repair.

The house is large and very roomy, and there are 5 handsome marble mantel pieces.

The buildings, including the house, are convenient and in good repair. The property is in the market and for sale; would be exchanged for productive real estate.

Apply to R. P. BARKER, on the premises, or, R. ... PAINE, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENCE LOT, SOUTH SIDE, on either of the avenues south of Twenty-second and north of Douglas place, for which cash will be paid if a bargain. Address B 34, Tribune office, giving size of lot and price.

WANTED—SOME CHEAP ACRE PROPERTY in towns of Cicero, Proviso, Lyons or Jefferson. Must be a great bargain. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, HOUSES AND lots; plenty of customers for bargains. Give us a call. BAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 32.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., worth from $4,000 to $5,000. ... HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., Reaper's Building.

WANTED—10 OR 20 ACRE PIECE SOUTH OR southwest, near Park or Cornell; must be north-west, outside city limits; cheap. Address, with particulars, for two days, B 18, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, EAST OF STATE, north of Thirty-third-st., worth $8,000 to $10,000; 5 acres north of Englewood. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ACRE OF GROUND AND HOUSE in suburban town, near Chicago; will pay half cash. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO FRAME DWELLING houses in good order, on leased ground, on Michigan-av., ... to exchange for a good, ... West Side, ... Apply in person ...

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE—ADVERTISER has two desirable ... lots, Brooklyn, N. Y., which he would exchange for Chicago real estate. Address L 75, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY— ... [illegible] ... RHODES & CLARK, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—23 SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on Halsted-st., four blocks north of the new depot at Englewood. Dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad run four times each way every day ... Vincennes roads and are without exception the finest building lots at South Englewood. Will go with customers to show the property any day at 4 p. m. Will sell on 5 years' time, without any payment down, to parties agreeing to build. Price $500 each, payable $100 cash, and $80 per year. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, south and west of city limits, very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 333 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES SOUTHWEST QUARter of 30, 38, 13. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, A NEAT, PRETTY cottage (with or without furniture), 8 large rooms with closets; large lot with shade trees; terms very easy. Apply at 216 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE DRIVE—20 ACRES just north of Lake View House, fronting the drive, cheap and on easy terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots, the highest and most beautiful ... best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Commutation, ... State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, SIX per cent interest, 600 lots at South Englewood. HILL & NEWMAN, Room 5, 79 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK, $2,500. 22 lots on Barry Point road and Central Park, $300 per lot, cheap. Houses and lots just west of Western-av., on Madison-st. A good business point. $3,000, easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MOUND AND FIFTY-first-sts., and on Egan and Wentworth-avs., from $400 to $600 each. JOHN F. STARR, Room 1, 67 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, barn, and large grounds. A bargain; easy terms. OWNER, Room 11, 87 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT AT Maywood, on long time and easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 87 and 89 Clark-st., Hamlin's Building.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston and see our fine new houses arranged for water and gas, and buy a home. All our lots are large with good sewerage, and near the depot and lake. There is no place improving faster, or better place to live; and parties investing there are sure to make money. WARREN, KERNEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON BOULEVARD AND DUMMY—5 acres, with privilege of subdivision. No money down. Good commission to agents, and exclusive control. Address J D, Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots 50 feet front on wide avenues and 150 feet deep to 16 feet alleys, for $500, $750, and $1,000 each. Terms one-fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. These lots are covered with fine, large shade trees; have good sidewalks; are surrounded by good improvements, and are pleasant for homes and profitable as an investment. JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—5-ACRE blocks; long time, easy payments. Splendid investment. Large margin in retailing. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, fronting on Wallace-st.; will be sold at a bargain. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—$800, $10 DOWN, $10 MONTHLY UNtil paid for lots near Brighton House; splendid bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT elegant stone front on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., partly furnished, only $100. J. C. HOYT, Room 1, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE and house agent, 223 West Madison-st., No. 60 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms, gas and water, cheap.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE and house agent, 223 West Madison-st.—No. 194 Portland-av., cottage of 5 rooms, $23 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 794 MADISON-ST. Household furniture being in use less than two months, for sale cheap, to party renting. Water and gas. Rent $45 per month. Call and examine Tuesday and Wednesday.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE GROUNDS at 44 Ashland-av. ... would exchange for anything of equal value. T. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1380 Michigan-av., corner of Thirty-sixth-st., 9 rooms and 7 closets, gas and water. House is first-class order. Apply to O. YAGER, Room 6, 141 and 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN ROOMS. Furniture for sale at a bargain. House filled with first-class boarders. Apply at 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGES within few blocks of Van Buren-st. cars, Nos. 7 and 9 Flournoy-st., near Robey. WM. OROOTT, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twentieth-st., with large barn. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SINGLE BED, 50 CENTS PER night, at the old California House, 52 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUBLE furnished rooms to rent on Lake-st. 837 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 8 South Sheldon-st. Inquire No. 82 West Washington-st., or at the premises.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED desirable rooms, with or without board, good locality, 624 Adams-st., near Honore. A. S. WADHAMS.

TO RENT—THE UPPER STORY OF HOUSE No. 687 West Monroe-st., nearly new, four rooms with closets, gas fixtures, and water, good neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND 3 CLOSETS. Inquire on the premises, 58 Miller-st., or 100 Hubbard up-stairs; rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished for 2 back rooms for housekeeping, 75 Fourteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room to respectable parties at moderate price. 295 Forquer-st., east of Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—FOR 4 ROOMS IN BUILDINGS near 326 West Randolph-st. Inquire there, Room No. 2.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without bedroom, at 188 North Curtis, corner West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED room, with use of bath; No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS ADMIRABLY LOCATED for a physician. Apply at drug store, Indiana and Halsted-sts., or 2 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS WITH water, No. 43, Fourth-st.

TO RENT—THREE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, at 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, without board. Apply at 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, one single room; gas and bath; ... South Green-st., fourth door from Madison.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND SUMMER kitchen at 85 South Green-st., near Madison; $30 per month.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 259 CALUMET-av., six rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LINCOLN SCHOOL BOOK AND candy store, 518 Larrabee-st. Low rent, and lease if desired.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT building, 24 feet long by 91 feet deep, on Franklin-st., near Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 113 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER BASEMENT, AT the northeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts.; no saloon wanted.

TO RENT—HALL 50X80, LIGHTED WITH gas, and suitable for any purpose, corner Taylor and Canal-sts. Apply at 471 South Canal-st. E. BREDLAN.

TO RENT—WHEN COMPLETED, NOS. 138, 140, 142, and 144 Wabash-av., 129, 130, 148, 149, 180, 182 and 188 Clark-st., 84 and 86 Lake-st., elegant stores, hardware. By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate, House and Store Renting Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A BARN THAT WILL ACCOMMODATE 15 horses. Apply at 612 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE 20X80, WITH 4 ROOMS UPstairs; good location for grocery or any retail business. 144 Michigan-st., southwest corner Clark. Rent, $40 per month.

TO RENT—A PLACE 25X150 FEET, WITH steam power if required. Apply to Maxid 12 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN NO. 12 REPUBLIC Insurance Building, at the head of stairway on second floor; building on LaSalle-st., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—CANAL-ST., NO. 11, STORE ROOM, second floor; suitable for light manufacturing or other purposes. WOLF & INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE, NEW, in the railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in Stow's Building, on Madison-st., near LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 7, 149 Madison.

TO RENT—RETAIL PACKING HOUSE, IN splendid location, at low rent. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, a good ... house of about 10 rooms, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st. FAKE & CLARK, 390 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE by good tenant, on South Side. Address C 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, in or near West Van Buren-st. ... Address E. M., 142 and 144 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SITTING and bed-room for two gents, within few blocks of Madison and Sangamon-sts.; price not exceeding $25 per month. Address DAVIES, 232 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A cottage of about 7 rooms with lot, ... between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts. ... ... 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A STORE, suitable for millinery, with a dressmaker or some light business. Price must be reasonable. Address T. T., No. 121 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, in a pleasant location, convenient to horse or steam cars; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address, stating particulars, A 136, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets, and general household goods will do well to call on ... PIKE & CO., ... formerly ... East Madison-st., where they will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of furniture and general merchandise ... commission, at private sale.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND GOOD SECOND-hand top buggy. Inquire at barn rear of 182 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—NICE FRENCH PONY, SUITABLE for a boy to ride; also two fine ... horses, cheap. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-YEAR HORSE, WEIGHT 1,200; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 603 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX BUSINESS BUGgy, at 301 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG BUGGY HORSE, with wagon and harness, if desired. Apply to 302 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CARRIAGES, coupe rockaways, jump-seat buggies and phaetons, best makes, at low prices. EDWARDS ... rooms, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE YOUNG BUGGY HORSE, kind and well broke, both single and double; black and sound. He will be sold cheap to-day at 258 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND CARRIAGE. May be seen any day at 85 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, team, wagon and harness, at carriage shop, 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD work-horse, fine black driving horse. No. 352 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high; kind and gentle; can show a 2:40 gait. To be seen at Newton's stables, Franklin-st., between Washington and Randolph sts. Inquire at Room 30, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 YOUNG SPAN MULES. WM. BARNARD, 25 Hurlbut-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, FOR one or two horses, very cheap. Call at 404 Michigan-av. at 9 o'clock in the morning, where it may be seen any day during the week.

FOR SALE—HAVE RECEIVED A GOOD LOT of drivers and workers this day. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

J. M. DAVIS, IMPORTER OF FINE BRED Canada horses. Fine driving, heavy carriage, and draught horses for sale. Barn, rear of 318 Jackson-st.

SALE OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, and open wagons at auction Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE STILL SELL ALL KINDS OF BUGGIES, business wagons, phaetons, etc., at the same dead low prices, at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 145 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP, A GOOD ONE-horse express wagon, either new or second hand, but little. Call at 289 Michigan-av. HINMAN & CO.

WANTED—A CART SUITABLE FOR HAULing coal; parties can find a customer, if cheap, at 328 Wabash-av., or 180 West Van Buren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

50 LAKE-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen with board. The house is most pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the lake, two minutes' walk from Douglas House, and three houses from Fairview Station. References required.

51 BROWN-ST.—3 OR 4 BOARDERS IN A small German family.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGings; $5 per week, first-class table; day board, $3.75 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM nicely furnished for two gentlemen, with or without board. House has all the modern improvements.

112 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD WITH furnished room for six young gentlemen. Call at Room 5, from 1 to 5 p. m.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room with board for two gentlemen; gas and bath.

154 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD ACCOMmodation for a few boarders on second floor.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class table board, a nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

255 PARK-AV.—ONE UNFURNISHED front room with modern improvements, and one furnished back room, together with board.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, a large handsomely furnished room, with dressing room attached. Hot and cold water, water closet and closet.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room suitable for two, with board; convenient to street cars; bath-room, etc.

509 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., UP STAIRS—Wanted—Two respectable German men to board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE BLOCK from Union Park—A front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; table first-class.

662 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife may have large room with board in a private family; gas and bath.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor bed-room, nicely furnished, with board for a couple; private family; terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOUSE, NO. 486 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—Transients, $1.50 per day. Also, rooms for a few permanent boarders.

WEBER HOUSE, 160 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $4.00 to $6 per week. Transient $1. Day board, $4.

South Side.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations with board, for two or three gentlemen on moderate terms.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ROOMS FOR gentlemen with board; two in each room. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED with board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. House modern improvements, at moderate terms.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, in private family; also accommodation for horse and carriage.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM. Also, a single rooms, with board. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite, for gentleman and wife with board. House new; accommodations first-class.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH Board, one large front room, furnished or partially furnished.

1250 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms, with use of piano, in quiet ... room; terms moderate.

Miscellaneous.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN MUSIC, FRENCH, and German, by a young gentleman of culture in exchange for board and lodging. Reference, ... education, as payment ... ability first-class. Address D 27, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY WITH A WELL-bred widow lady living alone; must reside on West Side, and be good-sized room. ... Address U 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES in private family; good plain, well cooked food is desired. ... location and terms, K 88, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN IN A PRIvate family. Reference given if required. Address, stating terms, V 78 Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM with board ... in a good locality on South Side. Address V 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family by ... within ... miles of the Water Works. ...

... BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, not to exceed $6 per week; must be on the West Side. T 57, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 SOUTH Desplaines-st. and 127 Milwaukee-av.—Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF ... machines sold on ... monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

W... SEWING MACHINES ... sold on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & ... City Agents, main office, 328 West Madison-st.; branch, 199 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 187 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND KITCHEN furnishing establishment in a good locality on the West Side for sale; ... Address ... Tribune office.

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE at a bargain, corner Canal ... and Ebbey sts.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR sale; good location ... in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, doing a first-class business. ... Address H G, 73 Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 OR $5,000 CAN PURchase an interest in ... established wholesale tobacco and cigar business ... the first-class city and country trade, and several agencies. Rare chance for the right man. Will bear the closest examination. None but those meaning business and having the capital need address ... Tribune office.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHING TO ENgage in the restaurant or dining-room business ... a splendid location ... 102 West Lake-st.; low rent at $25, and board for the month.

A FRUIT, POULTRY, AND GAME MARKET, with a good business, for sale. Inquire at 591 Madison-st.

A FINE FIXTURES OF A RETAIL GROcery for sale at a bargain; also, a lot of fine groceries at cost. Inquire at 591 Wabash-av.

A ... A SIGN PAINTER WITH $500 ... of something in the way of business, at ... West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE TWO STORY building ... with engine, boilers, and complete ... machinery ... adapted for planing, ... or any light manufacturing purposes ...

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH ... furnished ... Address HOTEL, 204 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

IT WILL PAY PARTIES IN CHICAGO SEEKING business ... to call at Room 3, and examine the ... offered for sale by ... R. HOWARD.

IN A VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, ... fixtures ... 137 West Madison ...

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A PRINTING office doing a large business and running a newspaper of large circulation, for sale at a bargain. ...

SPLENDID STEAM FLOUR AND GRIST MILL in Calumet, Wis., doing large custom business, in perfect order, for sale. Address WM. M. DAVIS, Calumet, Wis.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY DOING good business, for sale at a bargain; low rent. 75 West Adams-st.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE ... steam saw mill at ... station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, ... miles from Chicago. ... A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. N. ... Porter Co., Ind.

$150 WILL BUY A CONFECTIONERY, STAtionery, and cigar store, with lease, stock, and fixtures, all in running order; commanding good trade. 347 West Randolph-st.

30,000 BUSINESS CHANCES. YOUR choice for $1. ... Business, honorable; can be carried on anywhere, at any season. SWIFT & CO., St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper ... Tribune office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS AND TRADE SALESMEN ... good salary ... T. R. C. ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK FOR A DRUG store ... Apply at ...

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER. Daily business ... Must be competent ... to West Lake-st. ...

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER ... Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL on commission ... BECK & CO., ... Wabash-av., between ... and ... p. m.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT AND VEST makers ... from Chicago. Steady work ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. Address C 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOK BINDERS—TWO ... can get steady work ... WINCHELL & EBERT, ...

WANTED—MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS UPholstering; ... Apply at ... CLARK'S furniture factory ...

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS IMMEDIATELY. Apply to S. L. HULL, Irving Park ...

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER; good wages and steady employment ... at No. 281 West Lake-st.

WANTED—COOPERS—10 LIQUOR KEG MAKERS immediately. Inquire at Keg Factory, ... West Indiana-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD BRICKLAYERS AND one man to drive a brick wagon. Inquire South ..., between Dearborn and Clark-sts., this morning. TIFFT & IRWIN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RECTIFIER. Address O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD JEWELER, GERMAN or Norwegian ... West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE WHO HAS worked in a book bindery preferred. Apply to S. WILSON, 60 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—8 GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO TO the country. Apply at Room 2, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LATHERS. BIGGEST WAGES paid to 10 best lathers. Apply after 5 p. m. at 136 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—4 LATHERS. STEADY WORK guaranteed and the highest wages paid. Corner Huron and Rush sts., North Side.

WANTED—CAP-MAKER, TO MAKE UNIform caps. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 198 Lake-st., third floor.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER this morning, at 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWED-BOOT maker immediately. Apply at 377 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD COMPOSITORS ON BOOK, rule and figure work. No slouches need apply. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO DRIVE truck; good pay and steady work to those who understand the business. Apply at 79 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A grocer's wagon, at 301 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN to drive team. Apply at 467 West Erie-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN AT HIGHLAND PARK, to take care of horses, cows, and be generally useful. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, at office of T. KING, 79 West Madison-st., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN R. R. extension from Menominee to Escanaba. Wages $2.25 for graders and choppers. Good station work. Also men to make ties, at 20 cents apiece, free fare, no fee. Agent leaves to-night. Office—exclusively for this road—at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A MAN, WIFE, AND FAMILY WILL be furnished with a home and business at once, by calling at 147 S. Clinton-st., up stairs. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—1,500 MEN FOR GRADING, WOOD chopping, tie cutting, and station work on the Menominee extension. Wages common labor, $2.25; board $4.00; entirely free fare, and no charge in our office. 69 West Randolph-st. ALEX. WALLACE, contractor.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern and Wisconsin Central Railroads; free fare ... and Pacific, 100 west of this city. ANGELL & COAKLEY, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS FOR THE Wisconsin Central and Northwestern Railroads ... $2.25 to $2.50 per day; choppers, &c.; ... SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR THE IONIA, STANTON & Northwestern railroad; ... per day; ... CHRISTIAN & CO., 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER IN District No. 3, Town of Lake. Apply by letter to JAMES TURNER, 536 Archer-av.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMANENT employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company at ... on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BARTENDER AT 183 SOUTH Halsted-st. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN R. R. extension from Menominee to Escanaba. Wages $2.25 for graders and choppers. Good station work. Also men to make ties, at 20 cents apiece, free fare, no fee. Agent leaves to-night. Office—exclusively for this road—at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 1,500 MORE MEN for Menominee & Wisconsin Central Railroads. Wages from $2.25 to $2.50; grading, wood chopping, cutting, and station work. Foreman with men; entirely free fare, and no charge in our office. 69 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $250 cash, to take half interest in a grocery commission business. Call at 282 State-st., in basement.

WANTED—2 FARM HANDS. APPLY AT NO. 213 State-st.

WANTED—A STONE SETTER, ON METROpolitan block, LaSalle and Randolph-sts. Apply early.

WANTED—BARTENDER AT 903 WEST LAKE-st., one who understands his business; no other need apply.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN, TO-DAY, TO WORK in hayfield. Apply at 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains; 50 saw mill hands. Wages, $2; board ... Free fare. 58 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—25 MEN TO WORK IN BRICK yard. Apply early to United States Brick Machine Co., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, AS AGENTS. Good chance to make money. Small capital required. Call after 8 o'clock this morning at 103 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER, AT 13 WEST Madison-st. Apply for two days.

WANTED—2 ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. Aug. 6; none but experienced men need apply. OAKLEY & SON, Printers and Publishers, 24 and 26 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF decided talent to prepare for the stage; terms moderate. Prof. W. W. QUIN, Elocutionist, American Dramatic Institute, Stanley Hall, 613 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GOOD farm hands. Apply to HART & RIGGS, 198 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE ABLE-BODIED Irish laborers for permanent employment at White Lead Works, Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY WHO writes a plain rapid hand. Apply with specimen of writing at SCHOOLEY'S Price List office, 52 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS, AND two men that understand paper hanging. Apply early at 273 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAN—ONE THAT UNDERstands running an engine; must come well recommended; wages $12 per week. Apply at 273 Third-av.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN. APPLY at the Caledonian Co. Ice Houses, corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS for hotel and restaurant, at 157 Michigan-av. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—A MALE NURSE. APPLY ... Hardware store, No. 328 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, old ... silver, guns, pistols, ... clothing, and all goods of value, or ... money on the above goods, at ... Pawnbroker, 283 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 3,000 AUG. AND DEC. Republic Insurance certificates at 22 cents. Address O I C, Tribune office.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS AND Chicago real estate. Also on good collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 322 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, large sums at 9 per cent, houses on leased ground and second mortgages. S. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts and other good collaterals. JAS. L. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $50 ON THREE years' time or longer at 10 per cent, secured by paid-up policy in Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. MILLARD & DECKER, Nos. 85 and 87 Madison-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE in cash for adjusted claims in sound old insurance ... J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$3,000 OR $1,000 AND $1,500 TO LOAN on Chicago or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 221 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—10 AGENTS CAN MAKE from $5 to $15 per day. For further particulars call on GREEN & SPEAR, 792 Wabash-av.

AGENT WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOB printer to take orders for an article indispensable to every printer. A rare chance. Address M 14, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL FAMILY BIbles and other bound books, by instalments; good inducements to the right kind of men. Apply at 258 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GRANT AND WILson charts, Greeley and Brown charts, portraits of candidates in all styles, Lloyd's maps ... LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ... to take orders for the ... Buckeye ... For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework ... 69 ...

WANTED—A ... GIRL ... general cook ... Apply ... HOUSE, ...

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 609 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework ... North Canal-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 73 Vincennes ... for a good girl. ... near Douglas place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing. Apply at 607 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork ... Apply ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at Kenwood. Apply at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 23 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron ... Apply at 28 Michigan-av., ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Apply to-day at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO ... Apply ...

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL ... SOUTH ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK ... Apply immediately at West Washington ...

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK ...

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork ... family of three. Apply ...

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT ... Madison, between ...

WANTED—... ELDRIDGE-COURT ...

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ... German or ... preferred. 29 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL FROM 16 TO 18 years of age, to take care of children and assist in second work ... Apply at 72 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 28 SOUTH ... a girl to do general housework, washing ... excepted.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private boarding-house. Good wages to a competent person. 32 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY at 197 South Morgan-st. between 8 and 11 o'clock. References required.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—... CAPMAKERS; 50 GIRLS TO sew by hand ... 57 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF DECIDED talent to prepare for the stage. Terms moderate. Prof. W. W. QUIN, Elocutionist, American Dramatic Institute, Stanley Hall, 613 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, EARLY, AT 31 Michigan-av., south of Van Buren-st., up stairs, two half-grown girls accustomed to tailor work, ... Call early to-day.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WASHERS AND ironers at Excelsior Laundry, 62 West Van Buren-st., corner ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO FOLDing and sewing at the bookbindery of F. KING & CO., 137 ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, salesman or ... Clerk. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address ... 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, who speaks English and German, as porter or clerk, in ... wholesale or retail, ... understands bookkeeping ... can give good references. V 29, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND MILLER ... wages no object. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BREAD, CAKE AND cracker baker; country preferred. Address B, 189 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN BRICKlaying, by a young man who has had eight years' experience ... Address C. CORBETT, 48 Davis-st., near ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS NEGative retoucher ... Address ... J. HAMPDEN, ... Sarony & Co.'s gallery, 680 Broadway, New York City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG (Swede) man as coachman; well posted and willing to make himself generally useful. Please address N 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family; good references can be given. Address F 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—... Call at 267 North Clark-st. ...

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE and spices, on commission or salary; 7 years' experience. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober habits, writes a good hand, and will make himself useful in a store of some kind. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AGENT OR SALESman in a wholesale leather or ... by a man that understands the business. First-class references. ... Messrs. WOOD BRO., Union Stock Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... grocery store, wages not so much an object ... present situation; best of references ... P 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as butler, in a private family; thoroughly ... the duties of an indoor servant; ... Address D 57 Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED man, speaks English and German, ... years' experience in hardware; will take any position ... best of references given. Address X 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good city references. ... 90 Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or light housework in a private family. Can be seen at ... Tuesday, 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN private family; one a good cook, and the other for second work, or would do general housework in a small family. Apply at 374 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Please call at ... West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, as cook and second girl; wishes to go together. Call for two days at 277 East ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE girls, as cook and laundress in first-class ... good references. Apply at Mrs. EATON'S, ... Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; references if required. Call at 129 ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; South Side preferred. Call at 30 Clay-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook, the other as second girl, for two days, 187 West Taylor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Please call at 281 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 412 Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work, or dining room work in a private family, reference if required. Please call for day, at 156 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL IN a private family. Call at ... Gage st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN private family. Apply at 321 W... Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Good reference. Apply at ...

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, by a competent girl. Good references. Apply at No. 18 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for kitchen work, and one for second work. Please call at No. 3 ... Butterfield-st., for 2 days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS housekeeper in a private family; no objection to the country. Address K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a small family. ... at 12 East Division-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHing, and ironing ... house cleaning, or ... to her own house. Apply at 49 Superior-st., in basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, ... at 350 Michigan-av. ... G. H. ... Owner can have ...

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, A POCKET-book containing ... the money can be retained by the finder ... at the ... Building, corner ... Randolph and Halsted-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, IN CANAL-st., ... a pocketbook containing ... reward will be given if returned to 181 ...

LOST—LIFE INSURANCE POLICY IN THE ... of New York ... returning the same to ... JORGEN LAURITSEN.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, ... white ... The finder will receive $10 reward on returning her to 83 Bremer-st.

LOST—A YOUNG BLACK, SMOOTH-SKINNED dog ... evening, Aug. 5 ... of Maxwell and Canal sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same or calling at ...

LOST—AN INDIA SILK SHAWL ON MADISON-st., between Illinois and Division-sts. ... will be well rewarded by leaving it at ... Illinois-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM WASHINGTON ... Stock Yards, a small ... horse, ... on right shoulder, one shoe ... will be rewarded on leaving her at ... Alma-st., ...

STRAYED—A GRAY HORSE, BLIND IN THE right eye and right hind ... reward will be paid for his return to ...

TAKEN UP—LIGHT BAY HORSE, WITH ... owner can have by proving property and paying expenses at Doctor's stable, ... South Clark-st.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN, JULY 31, A DARK ... white hind feet ... 8 years old, ... with bar shoes in front, ... Pratt ... fore feet. Return to D. J. PAGE, ..., corner of Hoyne-st.

... the Fact that ... was Serving ... Warrant.

Another Policeman Narrowly Escapes Being Killed.

Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest—The Murderer Captured after an Extended Pursuit.

THE MURDER.

A brutal murder was committed in Bridgeport early yesterday morning, a policeman being shot down, while discharging his duty, without provocation, by a ruffian. The name of the deceased was Patrick O'Meara, and that of his assailant Christopher Rafferty. The former had been connected with the police force for two or three years, and was a kind-hearted man; being noted for his gentleness and politeness. The latter is one of the numerous class in Bridgeport—a true "plug-ugly," and has long been considered an outlaw. The particulars of the tragedy are as follows: Last Sunday week Rafferty, and four others, were arrested on a warrant, for riot, they having assaulted two persons. They were arraigned at the Police Court last Saturday morning for a final hearing, the case having been continued once, and each was held in $500 bail to answer at the Criminal Court. One of the witnesses for the mob, David O'Donovan, had refused to attend the examination, and had to be subpœnaed. This witness and Rafferty met in a saloon on Douglas place, on Sunday evening, and began quarrelling, Rafferty accusing O'Donovan of "false friendship" because he would not attend the Police Court until compelled. He seized him by the throat, threw him down, and proceeded to hammer him on the head with a brick. After injuring him quite severely, O'Donovan made his way to the South Branch Police Station, and reported the assault to Sergeant Hood. O'Donovan's face was in a frightful condition, his forehead and cheeks being covered with gashes, from which the blood flowed freely. He did not believe Rafferty meant to kill him, and hence a warrant charging him with disorderly conduct only was issued. At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, at which hour a squad of police go on duty, the warrant was handed to Policeman Scanlon with instructions to arrest Rafferty that night if possible. Officer O'Meara had arrested a lad named Sheridan, on Saturday, for assault and attempting to rob some one, and as the case was to come up in the morning (Monday), and the witnesses resided on Scanlon's beat, O'Meara was told to accompany Scanlon and notify them. The two started off and commenced a systematic search for Rafferty, visiting every saloon which he was in the habit of frequenting. Whenever O'Meara came near one of the witnesses' house, he notified him. They prosecuted the search for Rafferty until about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, when they saw him sitting in O'Brien's saloon, No. 1456 South Halsted street, near Douglas place. They entered the place, O'Meara taking a position near the door, and Scanlon going towards the end of the room where Rafferty was seated on a table. Scanlon approached him, and he said to O'Meara "Will you have a cigar?" at the same time taking one from his pants pocket. O'Meara replied that he did not wish one just then. Scanlon then spoke to Rafferty, saying "I have a warrant for you." "What is it for?" queried Rafferty. "I don't know," was the reply. "Read it to me," was Rafferty's next exclamation, and Scanlon did so. "Well!" said Rafferty, "if I must go, I must. You will let me get my coat, won't you?" He was in his shirt sleeves, and when Scanlon said "Certainly," started toward the door. After advancing a few feet he suddenly pulled a large navy revolver from his boot-leg, and aimed at O'Meara. The officer said "Don't shoot!" but hardly had the words escaped his lips when the rough pulled the trigger and O'Meara fell to the floor. He then turned toward Scanlon and shot once at him. There were four other persons in the saloon at the time, engaged in playing cards and drinking beer. When the shooting commenced these individuals jumped up and made for the door. Whether they knocked Rafferty down in their haste to reach a place of safety, or he fell down himself is not known. He, however, was seen on the floor by Scanlon, who had dodged behind the end of the counter when shot at. Seeing him prostrate Scanlon rushed on him. Rafferty pointed the revolver at the officer's head, and had the latter been a quarter of a second slower he would have been a corpse. He seized the revolver at the moment when Rafferty pulled the trigger, and the hammer alighted on his little finger instead of the cap. The two struggled for ... [illegible] ... silence the desperado by tapping him vigorously on the head with his billy. He was obliged to keep hold of the revolver with one hand, to avoid being shot, and not having as free use of his right hand as was desirable, the blows dealt had no apparent effect. Rafferty finally broke loose from the officer, jumped up, and ran through the front door. Scanlon followed, but, stumbling over some beer kegs lying on the sidewalk in front of the saloon, he fell sprawling in the ditch. When he arose, Rafferty had disappeared.

While struggling with Rafferty, Scanlon repeatedly called for help, but those who ran out of the saloon were of the same ilk as Rafferty, and afforded him no assistance. Returning to the saloon, Scanlon found O'Meara lying on the floor almost dead. A physician was summoned, but his services were unavailing, the wounded man expiring before his arrival. The occurrence was reported to Sergeant Hood, and policemen were sent in pursuit of Rafferty. He had not been apprehended up to last evening.

THE INQUEST.

The body of O'Meara was removed to No. 98 Deering street, where his wife and seven children reside. Coroner Stephens held an inquest at the South Branch Station in the afternoon, and appended will be found the evidence elicited.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, *sworn*: I am Superintendent of Public Charities and Medical Director of Cook County. I assisted Dr. McCarthy, County Physician, in making a *post mortem* examination of the body of Policeman Patrick O'Meara, at No. 98 Deering street. On the surface of the right chest, about an inch and a half above and to the left of the right nipple, was a gun-shot wound, the ball passing in its course through the fourth rib, the lower portion of the upper lobe of the left lung, through the upper portion of the pericardium, through the descending vena cava where it empties into the right auricle of the heart; through the posterior portion of the left lung, and out of the left chest, between the sixth and seventh rib, and lodging beneath the point of the left shoulder blade. The lungs, heart, kidneys, and liver were examined and found to be in a healthy condition. Death was caused by the wound.

Dr. McCarthy was next sworn and testified to the same effect.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER SCANLON.

Policeman Scanlon, *sworn*: I was present when O'Meara was shot. I had a disorderly warrant for the arrest of Chris. Rafferty, the Sergeant telling me, if possible, to bring him in last (Sunday) night. I searched all the streets and saloons for him, and about half-past 12 o'clock I went into O'Brien's saloon on Halsted street, just south of Douglas place; O'Meara was with me. Rafferty was sitting on a table in the back part of the room, talking to another man, who was seated in a chair. I do not know the other man. Rafferty spoke to O'Meara, and asked him if he would have a cigar, at the same time taking one out of his pants pocket. He was in his shirt-sleeves. O'Meara said he would have one after a while. I then stepped up to Rafferty and told him I had a warrant for him. He asked me what it was for, and I told him I did not know. He told me to read it, and I did so. He said, "If I must go, I suppose I must," and I said "Yes." He then got off the table and said he wanted his coat. There were three or four men sitting at a table near by, playing cards, and he went by them towards the door to get his coat. O'Meara was standing by the door, and when he got near him he drew a revolver and said, "You s— of a b—, you can't arrest me." O'Meara told him not to shoot, but he had hardly said so before Rafferty fired at him. He then turned toward me (I was standing near one of the tables) and fired at me. The ball went through my coat. I stooped down behind the end of the counter. I hadn't time to get my revolver out. Rafferty fell on the floor, or was knocked down by the men running from the saloon, and I grabbed him as he was getting up. He pointed the revolver at my head, and I caught hold of it. The hammer came down on my little finger, and cut it. I struck him twice on the head and twice on the hands with my billy. We then had a struggle. I had hold of his revolver with one hand, and he had hold with both hands. He got me down, and I had all I wanted to do to keep him from firing in my face. He got me down, and I cried out for help, but no one came to my assistance. He then broke away from me, leaving the revolver in my possession, and ran out of the front door. I jumped up and followed. In front of the door, on the sidewalk were some beer kegs, and I stumbled over them and fell into the ditch. When I got up, Rafferty had disappeared. I went back to the saloon, and found O'Meara lying on the floor, very faint. I called in a doctor, and went to the police station for assistance, and reported to Sergeant Hood. [Revolver shown witness.] I identify that as the one used by Rafferty. No hard words "passed between" any one previous to the shooting. We were in the saloon five or six minutes before it occurred. I never knew of O'Meara having any difficulty with Rafferty. I never had any myself. Rafferty's reputation is bad. Mrs. O'Brien was tending bar.

TESTIMONY OF MARY O'BRIEN.

Mary O'Brien, *sworn*: I reside at No. 1456 South Halsted street; my husband keeps a saloon there. I was in the saloon last night when the shooting took place. I do not know what time it was. I was tending the bar. Rafferty came in in a hurry, in his shirt sleeves, just before policemen Scanlon and O'Meara came in. I asked Rafferty where he had been, and he said he had just come from home. His pants were covered with mud from his knees down. The officers said they had "just been after having a long run, as they thought there was a fire out on the prairie." One of them, which I cannot say, took out a warrant and went over to where Rafferty was sitting. I asked Scanlon if they had a warrant for him, and he said "Yes, a disorderly warrant." The warrant was read to Rafferty, and he said he wouldn't go with "the first man of them." They said they would have to take him, and he drew a revolver from his pocket, and said he would shoot the first one who touched him. O'Meara shut the door and put his back against it, and then there were two shots fired. I do not know who fired them. I think Scanlon had hold of Rafferty afterwards. All three were close together. I have known Rafferty since last summer. He came to my saloon once in a while, and had a cigar or a bottle of pop, but never did anything out of the way before. There were four men in the place, and they ran out as soon as the first shot was fired. They had had no drinks. I did not hear Scanlon call for assistance. After the warrant was read, some words passed between them. After the shooting, Scanlon and Rafferty had a scuffle on the floor. O'Meara was lying between two chairs then. I did not see Scanlon hide behind the counter. Rafferty took the revolver from his hind pants pocket. I told the policeman they had better let him go until morning as long as he had threatened to shoot, but they paid no attention to me. I did not hear anything said about a cigar.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS M'GUR.

Thomas McGur, *sworn*: I live on the corner of Waubansia avenue and Emerald street. I was in O'Brien's saloon at the time of the shooting "having a glass of beer." I do not know the hour. Mike Waters was with me, and we met in the place Owen Deary and Pat Garland. We sat down at a table, and while we were talking Rafferty came in and sat down on a table opposite and treated twice. Then two policemen came in. They said they had a warrant for him, and one of them read it. I did not see the warrant. They arrested him, and two shots were fired. I didn't see him shoot or have the revolver. After the second shot was fired I ran out. Rafferty was on the north side of the house when he fired. I don't know whether he was on or off the table. I didn't see him fire. The officers and he didn't have any words. We had "two beers" apiece. Mrs. O'Brien gave it to us. We were playing cards. Rafferty was in the saloon some time before the police came. I didn't pay attention to the conversation. I do not know Rafferty. I could not say whether he was drunk or not. He didn't appear to be. I did not know the officers, and could not recognize them. I did not hear the police call for assistance. The door was open when I ran out. A policeman was lying on the floor when I came back.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WATERS.

Michael Waters, *sworn*: I live on the corner of Waubansia avenue and Emerald street. I was in O'Brien's saloon last night; couldn't tell the time. I was not drunk, but had "in enough lager to feel good." McGur was with me. Rafferty came in while we were there, and we had two drinks. The next thing I heard was a shot, and I ran out. Two policemen came in. They didn't say anything to anybody that I heard. I didn't see a warrant. I didn't see anybody shoot. I saw Rafferty have a revolver in his hand. I couldn't tell how long I have known Rafferty. We played cards in the saloon, and drank beer. I don't know how many games we played or how many times we drank. I work in the same brick-yard where Rafferty worked.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER M'KINTY.

Policeman McKinty testified that he found a coat in the saloon, which is supposed to have belonged to Rafferty.

THE VERDICT.

This ended the testimony, and the jury returned the subjoined verdict:

... Patrick O'Meara came to his death, Aug. 5, 1872, from a gunshot wound in the right breast, produced by a pistol in the hands of Christopher Rafferty; said Patrick O'Meara being at the time in the discharge of his duty as a police officer.

The Coroner committed McGur and Waters to jail, in default of $1,500 bail, to appear as witnesses. As will be seen, they denied having any knowledge of the shooting, although they were in the saloon at the time it occurred. It was the opinion of every one present at the inquest that they desired to shield Rafferty as much as possible. Prison fare and incarceration for a time may make them loquacious, and induce them to divulge what they saw and heard.

The murder created great excitement in Bridgeport, as O'Meara was known and respected by nearly every one who resides within its limits. The officers were censured by a few persons for not seizing Rafferty as soon as they saw him, and, before he had an opportunity to draw a revolver; but those people are not aware of the peculiar management of the police force. Had the officers seized Rafferty and marched him to the station, he would probably have taken their numbers and reported them to the Board of Police, and a trial, and a reprimand, if not dismissal, would have been the result. There is no denying the fact that the police force of Chicago is demoralized. The men are afraid to do their duty, knowing that, if they should be violent in capturing a refractory prisoner, their heads are in danger of being "chopped off." Unless the Board of Police sustain the men there is no possible way of effectually subduing the roughs, thieves, and cut-throats of this city. The latter care no more for an officer than they do for Mr. Talcott himself, and, when arrested, will shoot and cut, realizing that the policemen are disheartened, and will not protect themselves, fearing that they might hurt somebody, and be arraigned before the Board for maltreating a prisoner.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

When the commanding officers of the outlying South Side sub-stations were informed of the shocking crime, they detailed all their spare officers to search for the murderer. The men, only too willing to engage in the task, went to work cheerfully, examining all the low rum-holes and other disreputable places in their districts where such a character as Rafferty might be found. The hunt continued until the hour of business came, and then it was given up only for a time. During the day the authorities at the Central Station received telegraphic notification from a well-posted individual residing in a small town immediately outside of the southwestern city limits, informing them that Rafferty had passed through there on foot in the morning, and that he could easily be caught. Detectives Simmons and Elliott were instructed to take two men with them, and leave the city on the 4:30 Joliet accommodation train. They selected Sergeant Fitzpatrick, and Officer Mahoney, of the Harrison Street Station, and started. Ex-Superintendent Kennedy also accompanied them. The party got off the train a little beyond Summit, upon information that Rafferty was only a few miles ahead, near Willow Springs. This distance was quickly traversed, and when the officers were sighted, Simmons and Fitzpatrick went in one direction, and Mahoney and the driver of a wagon, hired for use in returning the prisoner in the event of an arrest, went in another. Kennedy and Elliott went on ahead a considerable distance, their intention being to beat back and meet their companions. Mahoney was the lucky man, for the moment he turned from the main road upon the towpath of the canal he observed Rafferty walking along quietly in the direction of Joliet. Presenting a pistol to his ear, the officer warned him not to make any resistance or he would shoot him. The murderer had sense enough to behave himself under these uninviting circumstances, and entered the wagon without making the slightest objection. He was taken to the city as quickly as possible, and locked up in the Harrison Street Station. His appearance indicates the brute in every feature. Everything about him betokened such besotted ignorance that it was almost useless to ask him any questions about his conduct. He refused to give the officers information about the murder, and, from all appearances, will labor to escape the consequences of his crime by playing the insane dodge. His preliminary examination occurs to-day.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at the Ulrich House, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, last evening. There were sixteen stockholders present. Mr. Thacher, the Secretary, occupied the chair. A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Finley wanted to know what had been done towards a nine for next year.

The Secretary said he did not know anything about it.

Mr. Hulbert reported that the Directors had no communication to make. Mr. Erby was East, looking up players.

Mr. Fauntleroy, the Treasurer, reported that he had $971 53 cash on hand, with about $140 to pay out.

The Secretary said Mr. Erby would return the latter part of this week, when the stockholders would be informed of what he had done.

Mr. Hulbert said that the Directors had been unable to communicate with him, as the telegraph didn't run where he was, and they were not really acquainted with what he had done.

Mr. Thacher would like to know why they couldn't get the Actives to play on the grounds of the association.

Mr. Finley inquired why the Lone Stars did not play there.

No one present was able to answer either interrogatory.

The Secretary said the association could underbid Green, if he charged anything for the use of his grounds. He understood that he did not.

Mr. Hulbert said the Directors hoped to get clubs here this summer to play. There was, however, nothing definite known about it as yet.

The association then adjourned.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

We stop the press to publish the following important communications:

"We, the Cigar Makers, do hereby challenge the Sporting Engravers to play a Match Game of Ball. THE CIGAR MAKERS.

"P. S.—An early reply is desirable."

Also:

"The Red Stocking B B C. would like to receive challenges from any club in the city for the junior championship. Address L. Glade, No. 13 North Union street."

ATHLETICS VS. BALTIMORES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—The old disputed game, which was ... off, was played to-day by the Athletics and Baltimores, the former winning by a score of 24 to 9.

LACROSSE.

MATCH GAME IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 5.—A match game of lacrosse occurred on Saturday between the Knickerbocker Club, of Brooklyn, and the Toronto Club. The Toronto Club won three straight games in 3, 5½, and 3 minutes.

Phenix of Brooklyn.

Insure in the "old reliable" Phenix of Brooklyn. Cash capital, $1,000,000. Cash surplus, $860,000. Office, 80 Market street. R. S. Critchell.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The unknown body found in a mangled condition upon the track of the Jacksonville Road, on Saturday, near Bloomington, proves to be that of George Glemser, of Philadelphia.

—The Germans of Peru, Ottawa, and other neighboring localities, had an immense picnic party at Deer Park Sunday.

—Prairie chickens and quail are remarkably abundant in the rural regions at present, and sportsmen are having fine times among them.

—A grand inaugural excursion takes place to-day, over the first section of 27 miles of the Chicago & Terre Haute Railway. General Pleasanton, President of the road, is in Terre Haute.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Variable northeasterly and southwesterly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with continued rainfall in the former on Tuesday, and threatening weather on the Western Gulf. Partly cloudy weather, with southerly to westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Southeasterly winds from Michigan to Lake Ontario, and southwestward to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Clearing and clear weather in the Northwest, with northwesterly winds.

Accident on the Camden & Amboy Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—In consequence of a misplaced switch the 6:45 morning train on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, ran into two cars, near White Hill. The engineer and a brakeman jumped from the train, and were considerably injured.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Casey's turpentine factory, in South Brooklyn, burned to-day. Loss, $30,000.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Passage of Orders for Assessments for Various Street Improvements—The Confirmation of the Police Superintendent Postponed—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening; present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McJennies, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

Ald. Holden was chosen temporary Chairman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred, for opening Carl street; for opening Douglas place; for changing the name of Cossitt street to Artesian avenue; for a water pipe on Indiana street, between Oakley street and Western avenue; for a water pipe on Oakley street; for opening Morgan street to Milwaukee avenue; in regard to the sanitary condition of Ogden Slip; for water pipe on Iowa, Newton, and Fig streets; for lamp posts on Coolidge street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for sidewalks on the south side of South Water street, from Lake to Michigan avenue; on Wells, near Oak; on the south side of Madison street, from LaSalle to Wells; for extending Pearson street; for paving Kinzie, from Clark to Rush; for paving Jefferson, from Van Buren to Harrison; for filling Foster street, from Harrison to Polk; for opening Peoria street to Harrison and paving it north of Van Buren; for sidewalks on the east side of Arnold, from Sixteenth to Twentieth, on the west side of Deering from the St. Louis track to Hickory street, on the south side of Hickory from Deering to the South Branch, on both sides of Twenty-eighth from Stewart avenue to Wallace, on both sides of Butler from Twenty-sixth to Napoleon Place, on west side of Campbell street, from Howard to Twenty-second, and on Twentieth, from Campbell to Leavitt; to clean the ditches in the Seventh Ward, to buy sixteen feet at the south-east corner of Harrison and Blue Island avenue ...; for lamp posts on North avenue from Elston Road to Noble street, and Elston avenue from Noble to Clybourn avenue; to remove some obstructions in Ewing street.

The Comptroller was instructed on motion of Alderman Tracy to buy one copy of the laws of the last session of the General Assembly for the use of the Council.

An order directing the Board of Public Works to report by what authority a railroad company was laying tracks on Seymour street, between Fulton and Kinzie, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for new assessments to collect the sum not collected on ordinances for paving Randolph street, from Michigan avenue to the bridge; for opening Dearborn street, for widening Leavitt from Harrison to Twelfth; for paving Madison from State to the South Branch; for opening Leavitt from North to Milwaukee avenue, for paving Canal from Twelfth to Sixteenth; for opening Oak from Crosby to Larrabee; for opening Seeley from VanBuren to Tyler; for paving Canal from Madison to Twelfth; for opening Hoyne from Division to Milwaukee avenue; for paving LaSalle from Chicago avenue to Division; for paving Madison, from Robey to Western avenue; for paving Quincy from State to Clark; for paving Park avenue from Reuben to Leavitt; for widening Michigan avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-second street, and for paving Adams from Canal to Halsted.

They were passed.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, recommending that the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, on the basis of agreement as to the occupancy of the Court House square by city and county, be concurred in, was adopted, and the joint resolution on the subject was adopted.

SMALL ORDINANCES.

Ald. Stone introduced an ordinance in relation to the hay market, which was properly referred.

The ordinance for the vacation of the south 125 feet of the alley in Block 3, Hamburg.

The engrossed ordinance remitting the fine imposed on Martin Horn was passed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The Judiciary and Police Committees reported recommending the confirmation of Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police, and the matter was made a special order for next Monday.

CITY OFFICERS.

The annual reports of the Boards of Police and Fire were placed on file.

The report of the City Attorney on Police Court cases, where appeals had been taken, etc., was laid over.

The Corporation Counsel reported, on the petition of Johann Ludwig and others, for the rebate on ... assessment collected for paving North Dearborn street, that sufficient money had not yet been collected to pay the contractor, and that, under the usual system, no rebate could be paid till all the money had been collected. The city was liable, and the rebate should be provided for in the next Appropriation bill.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for changing the names of sundry streets; for the vacation of part of the alley in Block 13, Section 3, Township 39; for removing the fruit stand at the entrance of the LaSalle street tunnel, which were appropriately referred.

The Board reported that they had prepared leases for the occupants of the Randolph street Hay Market lot which they refuse to sign, alleging that the rents were too high.

It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Comptroller reported the bids for the Franklin and Washington street lots, which were referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Comptroller recommended the passage of a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to make a new agreement with Gustavus May, relative to the party wall of his building and any one the city might erect on the Long John lot, the old agreement being annulled.

The order was passed.

The Board of Health, as requested by the Council, transmitted a report of the health officer on Russell & Co.'s distillery and French & Co.'s oil factory, which was laid over.

NEW RAILROADS.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, on the ordinance admitting the Chicago & Canada Southern, Decatur & State Line, and Illinois River Roads, was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to recommit, together with a remonstrance against the proposed line in the Sixth Ward.

After a long discussion, the motion failed—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

Ald. Woodman moved to lay the ordinance over two weeks, and make it a special order for half-past 8.

The motion was agreed to.

SIDE-TRACK.

The ordinance to allow E. Mensen & Co. to lay a side-track across Twenty-second street was taken up and passed.

GAS.

The ordinance in relation to the National Gas Light Company, and the amendment thereto, was called up.

Ald. Bailey moved to adjourn.

Lost—17 to 16.

Points of order were made and discussed for an hour.

The motion to take up the ordinance was lost—15 to 15.

Ald. McGrath moved to take up the Mutual Gas Light Company ordinance.

The motion prevailed—26 to 4.

Ald. Bowen offered an amendment providing that the price of gas should in no case exceed $2.25 per thousand.

Ald. Schaffner moved to adjourn.

The motion prevailed—18 to 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Our citizens were last night called upon to renew their dreadful sorrow, and to witness the lamentable manner in which their beautiful city was overthrown; for which free quotation the reader may "overhaul" his Virgil, and, when found, "make a note on." In other words, the panorama of the Chicago fire, with dramatic attachment, was displayed at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was well filled, although the weather was unpropitious, from which it may be inferred that the business of the week just commenced will be excellent. The play, according to the programme, is from the "able pen" of Mr. J. F. Poole, but it is of a fragile character. The *dramatis personæ* consist of *Skyblue*, a useful colored citizen (Mr. John Wild), *Patrick Jones*, a Dutchman (Mr. Larry Tooley), *Zeke Manford*, a fireman (Mr. Evans), *Nick Nickerson*, a divorced man (Mr. Padgett), *Gus Farley*, seeking a divorce (Mr. Webster), *Jim*, a burglar (Mr. Everham), *Jenny*, wife of Nickerson (Miss Campion), *Ida*, wife of Farley (Miss Wilson), and several other personages of less importance. It would, of course, be impossible to find a plot where none exists, but the moral of the piece, so far as its relation to the divorce question could be inferred, was excellent. From last night's developments we were led to believe that all persons, who obtain divorces, at once drink themselves into the gutter, or are shot in barroom fights. The part of the drama portraying Chicago before the fire represents the people of the city as happy, healthy, and wealthy, with divorces as plenty in the community as blackberries. To obtain these evidences of the folly of wedlock, about which no one had the right ... it was only necessary to ... they went ... *Gallowagge*, a lawyer (Mr. Johnson), and large packages constantly in his pocket confined by a rubber band. During the fire *Nickerson* is ... the crime is committed, his wife trying to escape the devouring element, persuades him from ... wanderers upon the prairie, where the divorced couples are reconciled, and start in life anew under ... though better auspices. The agony of this scene is needlessly prolonged, and starvation is about to ensue, when the supplies furnished by Jim Fisk are announced, and there is a cry of joy that makes the welkin ring. The train is seen in the distance approaching the city at marvellous speed. Just before it reaches Forty-first street the rear end flies five hundred feet in the air, which does not, however, prevent a magnificent, full-sized locomotive, with an exceedingly realistic whistle from immediately making its appearance upon the open prairie in the midst of the famishing. The monotony of the dramatic part of the entertainment was relieved by Mr. Tooley, who has a pleasing German accent, and sings and dances with a reasonable degree of skill, and Mr. Wild, who impersonated an African with zest and humor. The good angel of the piece was Mr. Evans, who was exuberant with good feeling, and had a rural freshness of honorable intentions. He performed more noble deeds during the fire than the whole fire department combined, if reports and ... are to be relied upon.

The panorama proper occupied nearly all of the second act, and was frequently displayed afterwards. The drama and the panorama alternated during most of the evening, the propriety of the changes from one to the other not being always apparent. The paintings are above the average of similar works in excellence, and were frequently,—sometimes even enthusiastically,—applauded. The views, including a portion of the lake, and the crossing of the Randolph street bridge, were among the best, and showed real artistic skill. Mrs. O'Leary's cow was introduced with amusing effect, and the locomotive, in the last scene, if the machinery is managed properly, will doubtless prove a valuable adjunct to the piece. The entire performance will be found to be amusing, and, in a manner, pleasurable, by all those who attend the theatre this week.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

If horsemanship and gymnastics constitute a circus, then Chicago saw the best circus on last evening that has ever shown here. Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus is an ... never, until last evening, ... in the United States. It is a combination ... composition, and unrivalled ... branching into management ... gives the patron just what he pays for. ... evening's performance should be credited with two drawbacks, which may well be placed first. The greater of the two was an orchestra so wonderfully and ingeniously bad that it can be spoken of only in the terms which the gentle Storey is said to ... "simply damnable." ... possibly procure the ... Reform School Band of two years ago ... would contrive to do worse than on last evening. The other and lesser inconvenience resulted from the fact that the establishment had not, until last evening, shown for some three months. Without sufficient rehearsal for that time, there were necessarily some little slips, which will not again appear. The performance opened with an entry of three ladies and ... the same number of gentlemen, headed by Chiarini himself. The audience were convinced of the merit of the introductory exhibit, and applauded loudly. One of the Carles gave a novel exhibit of the powers of a ladder coupled with a rare skill in balancing. The latter portion of the programme disclosed more of the same kind of Carles, and the result was some wonderful balancing, and general gymnastics. A trio of the same name introduced "La Concert Diabolique," an entirely new performance, which should be seen. The dressing of the trio was splendid in the ladder performance, in which they were assisted by two sprightly ladies. It might be shortly stated that nothing like the gorgeous appointments of this establishment have ever before been seen in this city. Chiarini, the proprietor, exhibited a couple of ponies who could really jump ..., two accomplished trick-horses riderless, and, lastly, a very beautiful and well-trained animal, on whose back he showed that he was the best saddle rider ever seen here. The most heralded and most novel feature of the evening was, of course, the horsemanship of the two Creoles, Theodore and Helen Caba. The former showed a remarkable somersault act, and a bare-horse act, which was possible only by the perfect training of the horses used. The female creole did a very graceful "carrying-act." The clownish duties of the ring fell upon Edward Rowland, who was wonderfully good as long as he kept his mouth shut. Miss Holloway and the Brothers Orrin deserve commendation, the former for some very graceful leaps, and the latter for the quickness and accuracy with which they did a trapeze and poising act. The programme concluded with a very laughable pantomime entitled "Bobby Trot."

COOK COUNTY POLITICS.

A Fine Greeley and Brown Meeting in the Sixteenth Ward—The Liberals at Highland Park—Announcements—A Bundle of Straws.

A meeting of the Liberal Club of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 889 North Clark street, which was crowded with an attentive and intelligent audience. Mr. Henry Hamilton, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and congratulated his hearers on the victories in North Carolina and the prospect for Greeley's election, which was warmly responded to by the audience.

General I. N. Stiles, on being introduced, addressed the meeting. On his coming down he had heard the question asked of a companion how Greeley was doing. Whereunto the friend replied: "Greeley, when last heard of, was in the tar and feather business in North Carolina, and was doing well." [Applause.] The causes which had led to the great movement which this triumph advocated were apparent long ago. For the past four years the qualification of a man seeking office was the service rendered by him in the war. The question was, How shall we reward such an one? But, recently, the people had been awakened to the fact that something more was needed. The first question a man should ask of himself, and be asked by others, was he a proper person for the office for which he offered himself as a candidate. The times for military rule were now about over. General Grant had endeavored to run the Government on the military rule principle, as exemplified by his "special order" message to Congress with reference to the appointment of A. T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The country was about convinced that General Grant was a good soldier; he was regarded as the hero of the war. Now he, the speaker, practiced law for a living, but at the age of nearly 40 years, he would make but a poor brewer of lager beer. So that as Grant was a soldier, it would be singular indeed if he should find himself a great statesman. Grant was the hero of the war by a fortunate chance. Both parties were anxious to nominate Grant, knowing that to secure him would secure victory. The Republicans had Grant, and a pretty mess they had made of it for the past three years. The Liberal movement was one to meet the needs of the present. The men who founded both parties were uniting under the Liberal banner. Sumner, Banks, Chase, Schurz, and Lyman Trumbull were among the names found in that party. These men were called soreheads, but when men had the amount of brains that these men had they could not carry soreheads. So full of trepidation were the Grant men of the result in North Carolina that two of Mr. Grant's Cabinet were sent down there to stump for their master. And Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell went down and explained his financial policy to the colored voters of the South, and posted them in all the twirls and twists of his Syndicate business. [Applause.] General Grant's apologists were endeavoring to rake out a good character for him. The indications at present were that the campaign would be similar to that of last. There was not much mailing now about Horace Greeley since the North Carolina news, and the news coming in from all sides. There would be plenty of brag on both sides, and plenty of promises should either party be successful. Both parties agree that things have been abusively run for the past three years. The Philadelphia men were profuse in their promises. They would abolish the franking privilege, they would oppose giving up the public lands to private parties, and if successful would even be respectful to the women of the country. But they had had control of the Government for the past twelve years, and why did they not reform these duties before now? The great and chief mission of the Republican party, the abolition of slavery, was accomplished three years ago, and since then the object of the party was to remain in power.

Here a Grant man interrupted the speaker, but a few quiet sarcasms and the laughter of the audience quieted the intruder.

General Stiles continued. Greeley's nomination was the nomination of the people. It was the fight of the people against the politicians. It was said that the Democratic politicians had forced Greeley down the popular throat, but was it not the people who forced Greeley down the throats of the Democratic politicians? [Loud applause.] Greeley had hit the party many a hard lick, but since the rebellion had closed he, above all politicians, had shown the greatest of generosity toward the Democratic party and the South. Military rule was no longer needed. We want civil rule. The nation had done as much to save General Grant as he had done to save the country. Grant was the man of the cigar and epaulettes; the other of the white coat and axe; Grant was fitted out for a soldier by his country and as a politician by the Republican party; the other man educated himself,—the one was for war, the other was for peace. Now was the time of peace, and a President of peace was the man now wanted. There was an army that wanted peace during war. If Greeley has succeeded in making peace, an honorable peace, years before it came he would have been a hundred fold greater hero than General Grant [Prolonged applause.] The war was over; we wanted no more of it [applause] and these men who endeavored to live on past recollections were mischievous petty politicians. The speaker continued to review the horse-cottage-bull-pup-gift-enterprise record of General Grant. Who would care for his opinion, except on "horse" or "war"? Fancy Grant in the Senate, among such men as Schurz, and Trumbull, and Sumner.

This was too much for the risibilities of the meeting, and it laughed long. The speaker concluded by predicting the election of Greeley and the State Liberal ticket and a repudiation of national partizanship. General Stiles spoke for an hour, but was listened to with unwearied attention, and rewarded with prolonged evidences of approval.

Mr. Bailey sang a song, "Marching through Georgia," after which Colonel Peck addressed the meeting briefly, after which it adjourned.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Two well attended Liberal meetings were held at Highland Park, Lake County, on Saturday evening, one at the Public Hall and one at Dooley's Grove. The meeting at the Hall was addressed by Governor Bross and Van Buren Denslow of THE TRIBUNE, and that at the Grove by the same speakers, and also by Hon. E. M. Haines of Waukegan and James Ennis, Esq., of Chicago. The meetings broke up at nearly 12 o'clock with rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown. About one-half of the Republican voters in Highland Park are for Greeley and the cause is steadily gaining.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club, corner Archer avenue and Lime street, in the hall of B. J. Corkery, will be held on Wednesday evening.

—The Second Greeley Club has resolved to call a Greeley and Brown mass meeting, at old Aurora Hall, 112 Milwaukee avenue, on Monday, the 12th inst. Messrs. A. Chasser, Louis Wanthe, and David Schogen are appointed as Committee of Arrangements.

—The Seventh Ward Liberals meet to-night at Engleking's Hall, No. 104 Canalport avenue.

—The Liberal-Republicans and Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, at No. 73 Chicago avenue, to form a Greeley and Brown Club.

A BUNDLE OF STRAWS.

The vote at Bremner's Bakery stands: Greeley 21, Grant 7, and 7 of the 21 formerly voted for Grant.

—The straw-maker for the *Inter Ocean* dates a straw this morning, from Irving Park, giving the vote on "our train," the Burlington Railroad. He ought to be sufficiently well-posted to know that Irving Park is not on this line but on the Western Division of the Northwestern.

—A correspondent writes as follows: A vote on the Presidential question was taken last evening (Sunday) on the Goodrich boat between here and Milwaukee. Result 67 for Greeley, 38 for Grant. The majority of votes for Greeley were cast by men who supported Grant in 1868. The ladies (though their votes were not taken) were unanimously in favor of honest Horace.

A Magnificent Piece of Mechanism.

It required twelve powerful horses to draw through the streets, from the depot to the bank, the magnificent burglar-proof safe just purchased by the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The safe now stands in the bank office, at the corner of State and Washington streets, ... lower floor of the First National Bank Building, ... is intended to occupy the vault in the new quarters ... Commercial National ... to be occupied by the ... burglar-proof safe ever ... the largest purely ... 29,000 pounds, while in the matter of ... and beautiful finish, it is said to be the finest ever manufactured in America. It is by far the best ever turned out of the factory of its manufacturers, Messrs. Diebold & Kienzle, of Cincinnati, who, since the completion of their new works at Canton, Ohio, boast of the largest safe manufactory in the world. To say that the safe in question is the finest ever produced by this great house is high praise indeed, for the bankers and business men of the West do not need to be told of the superlative merits of the Diebold & Kienzle safe. They know it already, judging from the fact that Mr. D. S. Covert, the General Agent in Chicago and for the West, has sold in Chicago over eight hundred safes since the fire. He has now a large number of unfilled orders on his books, ... with the completion of the new factory at Canton will soon be able to supply his customers promptly. His present office and warerooms is at No. 50 State street, but he expects to get into his new warerooms on State street, between Randolph and LaSalle streets, about the 1st of September.

THE LAW COURTS.

Refusal to Dissolve the Injunction in the Case of the North Chicago Street Railway Company—The Office of a "Sci. fa."—Custody of the State Insurance Company's Funds.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CLARK STREET RAILWAY.

Judge Williams yesterday decided, in a few words, the case of Joshua L. Marsh against the North Chicago and the Chicago City Railway Companies. Marsh, as the Trustee of the ... or Sherman estate, seeks to prevent the companies from laying their tracks upon Clark street to connect over the bridge. The case came up on a motion to dissolve the injunction. The Judge said he must refuse the motion for the present, and continue it until a final hearing of the cause, which would do no prejudice to either of the parties, as it could then go direct to the Supreme Court. He thought, while before the new Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court were adverse to complainants' claim, yet the ordinance itself in this case was so defective as that he could not dissolve the injunction. He preferred that the Supreme Court should pass upon the effect of the Constitution of 1870 upon the power of the city to grant the use of the streets for railroad purposes.

REAL ESTATE PARTITION.

Decree was entered in the case of George W. Norton against Nimrod Long, and any quantity of others, for the partition of the north half of Lot 1, in the subdivision of Block 122, School Section Addition.

Decree was also entered against the same parties in favor of Hugh Barclay and George W. Norton, for partition of Lots 44 to 51 inclusive, in H. W. Adams' subdivision of 13 acres in the north part of the easthalf of the southeast quarter of Section 28, 39.

TRESPASS.

John Eden, as executor of Jane Eden, brought an action of trespass against the City of Chicago, demanding $10,000 as damages.

Edward A. Payne, a minor, by his next friend commenced an action of trespass against Simon O'Donnell, claiming $5,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE OFFICE OF A SCI. FA.

The Kenosha & Rockford Railroad Company having sought, by *sci. fa.* to foreclose a mortgage against man wife as mortgagors, these parties demurred, making the point that the *sci. fa.* does not show that the mortgage was duly acknowledged. The notary public, before whom the acknowledgment purported to be taken had neglected to affix his seal to his certificate of acknowledgment. Judge Blodgett found that this failure on his part was fatal under the law of Illinois, so far as the authentication of the acknowledgment is concerned, so that the notary's certificate goes for naught, wherefore the mortgage stands upon the record as though no acknowledgment had been attempted. The *sci. fa.* then is a writ founded on a record, which record must be completed so that no testimony *aliundi* the record is required to make out the case. It is a statutory proceeding to vitalize that which would otherwise remain dormant. The question then is what is an "instrument duly executed and recorded," upon which the process only can issue? To entitle an instrument to be recorded it must be acknowledged in the form pointed out by the statute, and an instrument cannot be said to be duly acknowledged unless it is acknowledged in conformity with law. Nor is this corrected by the statutory provision which makes an instrument defectively acknowledged and placed on the record notice to subsequent purchasers, for it does not make the instrument competent to be read in evidence without proof of execution. The record is, therefore, incomplete, and the party could not introduce his mortgage in evidence to sustain his *sci. fa.* The Court held that *sci. fa.* could not be maintained, and counsel dismissed his writ.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday the attorney for Norman C. Perkins, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, and the attorney for some of the policy holders wherefore creditors appeared in Court to urge the issuance of an order upon the National Loan and Trust Company, requiring them to deposit in Court the amount alleged by them to be on deposit in the bank belonging to the bankrupt company. Mr. Hurlbut, President of the Company and Receiver under the proceedings which were originated in the State Court, by the Attorney General, had not thus far answered. He had been fishing in a neighboring State. He had now returned, and his answer would be ready during the day. Therefore the Court postponed the hearing until this day, the Register in Bankruptcy having reported the evidence taken before him. The material facts upon which the rule to pay over to the custodian of the Court is based, is that, the evidence shows that there has been the loss of a ledger of the bank, which, it is alleged, would give convenient information as to the disposition of funds which the Insurance Company's books leave on deposit in the bank.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ESTABLISHING A WILL.

The will of Patrick Treacy, who departed this life on the 28th day of June, 1871, in the city of Chicago, has been lost by reason of a fire, which occurred during the month of October last. It is now sought to replace the lost document, which left to the mother of the deceased all his interest in Lots 11 to 44, inclusive, in Block 12, Whitford's Subdivision of the southeast quarter of Section 36, 37 N., R. 14 E. 3 P. M. By the will a sale of the property was to be had, and all of the proceeds, after expenses were paid, were to be transmitted to the mother of the deceased, in Ireland.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Honora Dalley against Daniel Dalley, the demand being for $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

WILL PROVED.

The will of William Goss was proved, and letters testamentary issued to Louisa, his widow, under bond of $6 000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Another Defalcation and Disappearance.

Charles H. Knox, Jr., formerly in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was engaged about two months since as bookkeeper by the Shipping Can Manufacturing Company, Nos. 46 and 48 West Lake street. He made up his statements and returned his collections correctly for the first month, June. Last week, after having posted and made up statements for the month of July, he started to collect the accounts. Since Friday morning, however, he has not been seen, either at his home or place of business. He had with him statements to the amount of about $4,000, of which he is known to have already collected over $300. He was seen on Saturday by an acquaintance, and nothing unusual in his appearance or manner was noticed at that time. He is of respectable connections and of general excellent behavior. His wife confesses to his having once been drunk for several days, and others have noticed an occasional strangeness in his behavior, indicating weakness or unsoundness of mind. His conduct lately has been quite steady, and his mysterious disappearance is causing great anxiety to his friends. Most of the customers of the firm have been notified not to pay him the accounts, so that the small sum he has already received will be probably the extent of his fraud. In many phases this disappearance closely resembles the Steiner mystery. The absence of sufficient pecuniary motive; the entire ignorance of his whereabouts protected by family and friends, and not even the slightest clue existing to indicate it. Will either of these mysteries, or both, be unravelled? And will their solution disclose something startling or common place? Time alone can answer.

The Eighth Ward Ditches.

The Board of Public Works, including Messrs. Carter, Prindiville, and Thompson, with Assistant Engineer W. H. Clark, and Hon. R. P. Derrickson, yesterday paid a visit to the Eighth Ward to inspect the condition of the ditches and streets, on an invitation from citizens of that ward. They visited DeKoven street, which is sewered. The property owners, however, have failed to connect therewith. This street was found in a horrible condition of filthiness and decay. Clinton street was also in a terrible condition. Maxwell, Mitchell, Jefferson, Wright, Brown, Catherine, Hastings, Loomis, Sampson, Laflin, and Coolidge street and Newberry avenue, were all inspected. Property owners ask for a sewer on Loomis street from Twelfth street south, which they declare will obviate the difficulties. The most westerly sewer is on Centre avenue, which is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the neighborhood. The Board will report to the Common Council at as early day.

Of the above streets, Wright and DeKoven have main sewers, but no connections have yet been made with private drains. The duty of compelling the formation of connections, in view of the filthy condition of these streets, would devolve on the Board of Health, who have manifestly neglected their duty.

Fire this Morning.

Officer Scully, of Hamlin's Merchant Police, turned in an alarm from Box 321, about 2 o'clock this morning for a fire in the blank book establishment of J. M. W. Jones, Nos. 68 and 70 South Canal street, which he was the first to discover. The flames broke out in the building on the second floor, and were quickly extinguished. The damage is principally by water, and will reach, at least, $2,500. Captain Ballwinkle and his company did good service in the store with their tarpaulins. Had it not been for them the entire valuable stock would be ruined by the sheets of water poured through the cracks in the ceiling. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

Camp Meeting.

The Trustees of the Chicago District Camp Ground Association met on the camp ground to complete their arrangements for the forthcoming camp-meeting, which commences on Tuesday, Aug. 13. There are now about seventy-five neat cottages, and the place has the appearance of a village. The boarding tent was leased to Mr. Turner, of this city, and the board was fixed at one dollar per day. Several families are making the camp around their summer residence. A train will leave the city on the Sabbath at 2 p. m. Information regarding the tents or lots can be obtained of R. F. Clough, Palatine.

Two Boys Drowned.

Frank Crosby and Ately Mouny, two boys, aged respectively 13 and 12 years, were drowned in the South Branch, near the new Bridewell, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both were bathing in the stream, which at that place is shallow near the banks; but Crosby ventured further out than his companion, got beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. His young companion waded out to help him, and, in the effort, both were drowned. Their bodies were recovered shortly afterward. That of Crosby was taken to No. 981 Tyler street, and that of Manny to No. 7 Wilcox avenue.

Everything.

Mr. J. R. Walsh denies having given authority for the use of his name in connection with a lottery scheme in a neighboring State.

—There is to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Wednesday morning, August 14, a positive sale of one of the prominent herds of short horns, "The Oakhurst Herd."

—The ship Elizabeth Jones, of Buffalo, lying in the River, near Madison street bridge, flies a handsome Greeley and Brown flag from her mast-head every day.

—The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon and after appointing two special policemen, adjourned to attend the inquest on the body of Officer O'Meara.

—The alarms from boxes 243 and 312 last evening, were caused by small fires in No. 144 First street, and No. 370 and 372 West Madison street. The damage in each case was nominal.

—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Watson fell from his loaded team while going down the north approach to the viaduct of Halsted street bridge. The front wheels of the wagon passed over his breast, injuring him seriously internally. He was taken to his home, No. 68 Miller street, and attended by a doctor.

—Last evening the following officers of Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., were installed by L. Brittin, L. D.; P. W. C. T., H. B. Davis; W. C. T., Henry Clark; W. V. T., Mrs. W. H. Arnett; W. F. S., J. J. Bingly; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Smith; W. M., D. McDougal; W. D. M., Mrs. Sue Johnson; Chap., J. E. Taylor; R. H. S., Mrs. A. E. Galloway; L. H. S., Miss Anna Clark. Home Lodge meets on Monday evening at the Washingtonian Home. Visiting members are cordially invited.

—A meeting of West Side property owners will take place at Grow's Hall, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. All persons interested in improving streets in the West Division, leading to the West Park, and property owners in the West Division generally, are invited to attend. This meeting is to hear and act upon the report of the Committee of Nine, previously appointed.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: T. H. Brown, three story brick 23x36 feet corner of Kinzie and Rush streets; A. W. Sauter, two story brick 20x62 feet No. 173 Indiana street; I. C. Hack & Co., three story brick, 40x97 feet, corner of Canal and Eighteenth streets; Joseph H. Dixon, three story brick, 25x60 feet, No. 145 Chicago avenue.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 73; 8:30 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 78; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 82; 10:30 a. m., 84; 11 a. m., 84; 11:30 a. m., 86; 12 m., 86; 12:30 p. m., 86; 1 p. m., 86; 1:30 p. m., 87; 2 p. m., 86; 2:30 p. m., 86; 3 p. m., 87; 3:30 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 87; 4:30 p. m., 86; 5 p. m., 85; 5:30 p. m., 83; 6 p. m., 81—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 93 degrees in the sun.

INDIANA.

Arrival of Hon. Henry Wilson—The Liberal County Ticket—Illness of M. M. Ray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Hon. Henry Wilson arrived here at 10:30 this morning, and will address the Republicans to-night.

The Liberals still rejoice over their victory in North Carolina.

Hon. M. M. Ray is dangerously ill, and it is supposed that he will not recover. Mr. Ray is a prominent citizen and politician, and, on Saturday, was nominated for the Senate by the Liberal Convention.

State Convention of Turners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Aug. 5.—The Turner State Convention, to be held here, opened to-day. The city is crowded with delegates from different parts of the State. The public and private buildings are finely decorated.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 5.—George W. Durgin, Jr., formerly Deputy Postmaster and Secretary of several Loan and Savings Associations in this city, was to-day sentenced to two years in the State Prison, and fined $1, for embezzling funds from the latter organizations. A motion was made for a new trial.

John Shirley, while out hunting, near Antwerp, O., to-day, had his hand blown off by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 5.—The boiler of a portable sawmill exploded in Webster County, near Dixon, Ky., on Sunday afternoon, killing Aaron Bellow, and wounding his father, P. R. Bellow, and John Ramage, the latter fatally.

OHIO.

National Camp Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The managers of the National Camp Meeting are here to-day getting everything ready for the meeting, which opens on the 8th. Three hundred tents have been engaged by private families. A large attendance is expected.

The Grant and Wilson people of this place are organizing a club to-night.

Highway Robbery—Death by Drowning.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5.—About 8 o'clock last night, a carpenter named Benjamin Kingsbury was knocked senseless and robbed of over $100, near Cedar street, just out of the city limits. At last accounts Mr. Kingsbury was still unconscious.

An unknown man, of middle age, was drowned in the river at the foot of South Water street, this morning, while bathing.

Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COBLE, O., Aug. 5.—Late Saturday night, a colored man by the name of Lymas, was arrested and brought to this place and lodged in jail, charged with attempting to murder his father-in-law. Lymas is considered a desperate character.

ILLINOIS.

Liberal County Convention—Suicide of an Old Citizen—The New State House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Liberal Convention for this county meets in this city to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. It has been decided to give the Democrats the Senator, who will be Hon. Alex Starne, and one Representative. The other Representative will be a Liberal Republican.

Governor John M. Palmer left to-day for Monmouth, Warren County, where he will speak to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. He will also speak at Mount Sterling on the 7th, Jacksonville on the 8th, Mount Pulaski on the 15th, and at Carrollton on the 22d of this month. All day meetings.

It is estimated that there are 75,000 Liberal Republicans enrolled in the State.

Wm. George, an old citizen, and long a resident of this county, committed suicide by hanging, at Rochester, in this county, about noon to-day. No particulars. The Coroner is now absent holding an inquest.

N. D. Richardson, the contractor for building the new State House, having filed the necessary bond, has taken possession of the Penitentiary machinery labor for quarrying stone under the lease recently let him by the Commissioners. It is thought the work on the State House will be pushed a little more rapidly now.

WISCONSIN.

No More "Corners."

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—President West, of the Chamber of Commerce, called the members of the Milwaukee Board of Trade together at noon to-day, to adopt measures preventive of corners or any other pernicious combinations interfering with legitimate commerce. A resolution was adopted that the Board of Directors be instructed to report such amendments to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce as, in their judgment, shall best tend to prevent these abuses.

Grant Dead-Heads Over the Erie—He Pays Fare Over the New York Central.

The Syracuse *Courier* gives the reason why Grant came to Utica as he did. He came by the Erie Railway to Binghamton, and thence by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to Utica. Our readers will wonder why the President preferred to hazard his life over the Erie Railway, inasmuch as he is accustomed to ride in palace cars over first-class roads like the Central. The reason is as follows: Grant was dead-headed over the Erie. *He has to pay fare* over the Central & Hudson River Road, and Ulysses isn't in the habit of paying anything when he can help it.

It will be remembered that Grant attended the funeral of the late General George H. Thomas, at Troy, April 8, 1870. He returned to New York in a special car *via* the Hudson River Railroad. Shortly before the train arrived at Poughkeepsie, the conductor went into the car for the purpose of collecting fare from the President and party. He was met at the door by *the* Dent, who gruffly asked him "what he wanted." The conductor replied that he wanted the fares of the party. Dent declared that the President was insulted by such a request, as he was not in the habit of paying fares on railroads. He declared that the President and party were insulted by the conductor, and that they would not pay one cent. Then, replied the conductor, "I shall cut your car off at Poughkeepsie and leave it on the branch." Dent saw the conductor was in earnest, and proposed to compromise matters by telegraphing to Commodore Vanderbilt. The conductor assented to this proposition. In a few moments the answer returned, "*Collect fare from the whole party.*" Dent paid, and swore the President should never travel a mile over the Hudson River Central. Shortly after this occurrence Boutwell ordered a tax of $400,000 to be collected from the Central. This was simply a mean revenge. The money has not yet been paid, and may never be. So now Grant came to Utica on a couple of railroads on which he could get a pass. Commodore Vanderbilt probably feels very bad about it, as he has such a high opinion of Grant. It may be interesting to learn that the Commodore and his whole family will vote against Grant, and will give their immense influence to Horace Greeley.

Marrying a Corpse.

Constantinople Correspondence New York Herald.

Now for a story which is not warranted to interest any one but the ladies, and them only because it is true. Count P—— an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy, was tall to see, manly withal, studious and devout after the manner of the orthodox. Count P—— was not a *papillon* of Pera society, but he became enamored of Miss M., and, like a true knight, before he disclosed his passion to its object he went discreetly, told mamma all about it, and asked permission to prefer his suit. Replies madame: "Monsieur le Comte, you are of far higher rank than we; I respect your conduct; but before I consent I must know that your family supports your suit, for a rebuff in that quarter we could not brook." A few weeks afterward arrives in Pera Admiral P——, the young man's father, and on his behalf demands the hand of Miss M—— in marriage. The propositions were accepted, and it was begged that the marriage might be celebrated at Paris by Monseigneur Pepoff, the Greek Archbishop in London. Away to Paris travels mamma and mademoiselle; the trousseau was prepared, the day was fixed. On the evening before the day appointed for the marriage, Count P——, in tragic accents, thus addressed mademoiselle: "—— I love you; love you to madness, but in marrying me, you marry a corpse. [Terrible agitation.] Yes, a corpse. I am threatened with paralysis at any hour, and you may find yourself the nurse of a cripple for the remainder your existence." "Be it so, Count. I have pledged myself to you and whatever may be the consequence, I accept them, and am prepared to fulfil it." Intense joy and gratitude on the part of the Count; tableau and *au revoir demain*. But to-morrow came, and the bridal dress was donned, and the marriage party assembled, but the Count was not; and the day passed, and he did not come; and the police searched for him and found him not; and to this day (these events occurred three weeks ago in Paris) he is not to be discovered. And the sorrow-stricken bride has sped back to the Levant, and arrived on Tuesday at a Greek Convent in the Island of Tinos, where she declares she will hide away her sorrows from the world. Her sister has left for Tinos, in the hope of dissuading her from this suicidal course, and all Pera is on the stretch of anxiety to learn the result of her mission. It is believed that Count P—— has thrown himself into the Seine, believing himself unfit for marriage, the victim of a mere hallucination for which no foundation existed. The event has created an immense sensation, for both the Count and the young lady were highly esteemed in the circles in which they moved.

THE PIPES AND LYRES OF THE ANCIENTS.

Charles Reade on the Late Exhibition of the Kensington Museum—The Musical Instruments of History.

Mr. Charles Reade, *apropos* of the special exhibition of the South Kensington Museum of ancient musical instruments, writes as follows:

On the 1st of June the South Kensington Museum opened a special exhibition of ancient musical instruments. They have been obtained on loan from all quarters; money, powerful as it is, could not buy the greater part; and every man and woman who loves music or possesses a mind should study them before the unique opportunity runs away, and this multitude of gems is dispersed forever.

Part of the treasure is ... the ... treasures of the country house; for these curiosities can always find a corner to live. In London novelties jostle them into their graves through mere want of space. In a word, private contributors, English and foreign, have peopled one of the halls of this museum with the spoils of time. Here are Egyptian and Indian instruments, Turkish and Chinese, very curious; oriental banjos, &c.; and above all a most amazing specimen of round-about resonance—a long black wooden tube, over which the strings are stretched, and the tube rests on two hollow everlasting pumpkins. But the main feature is a number of mediæval instruments, exquisite in form and workmanship, and sometimes encrusted with gems and inlaid with oriental lavishness and the skill of a Genoese jeweller. Here in stringed instruments alone are full a score of obsolete varieties, and many specimens of each kind, especially of the lute, the archlute, the mandolin, the sweet viola d'amore, with its sympathetic wires that lay and tremble in unison beneath the gut strings, and prolong the vibration; the viola di Bardone, a large and more complicated instrument, whose sympathetic wires, twenty-two in number, were placed so that they could be struck with the thumb, while the fingers played the gut strings; the viola da gambo, called by Sir Andrew Aguecheek the "viol de gamboys," and all the tribe of citterns and gitterns that used to hang in every barber's shop for gentlemen to play, when England was famous as a musical nation, and that was before the monstrous idea of confining musical education to a less musical sex had entered the national head. Here, too, are all the instruments the translators of our Bible have bravely transplanted to Assyria and the night of ages—the sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, &c.; and here are the children and grandchildren of the dulcimer—viz., the keyed dulcimer, the virginal, the clavichord, the spinet, the harpsichord, pianoforte. There are nearly two hundred specimens of the old Cremonese and other Italian violins, violas, violons, and basses, and amongst them I see a violin that a friend of mine once gave £450 for, and a bass that was bought for £800 in Paris. But as this is the one branch I am well versed in I postpone it for the time, my present object being merely to indicate the various character of the treasures and the profit that ... The Marquis of Kildare lends an Irish harp with its one row of metal strings, the wooden frame black with age, exposure, and methinks a little peat-smoke. To such a harp Carolan, the last great improvising Irish harper, sang his traditionary melodies that lived by ear and now are dead, alas! One comfort, as the devil escaped being put in a pie by shunning Cornwall, so those divine melodies—some gay, some sad—have died and gone to heaven, and so escaped the defilement and degradation of being hashed and smashed into quadrilles by Jullien and his followers, and played in false time and utter defiance of their dominant sentiment. There is an older harp, lent by Mr. Dalway, on which is inscribed "Ego sum Rex cithararum." "Pride goeth before destruction;" so this self-trumpeting harp is in pieces. The epithet of "King of Harps" is better merited by the noble instrument of Lady Llanover—a triple-stringed Welsh harp, made by the famous John Richards about one hundred and forty years ago. On such a harp, made by the same maker (Richards,) Blind Parry of Ruabon harped his "ravishing tunes a thousand years old" to the poet Gray, and so fired him with brave thoughts that he wrote "The Bard" while the music was fresh in his soul. Woe is me! who can play this harp now-a-days? This one looks bursting with music. "I would give a few pounds to hear 'Sweet Richard' played on it." But I ransacked Wales five years ago, and not one public harper did I find could play the triple harp. Yet their greatest airs were all composed for it, and are half lost without it.

Then there are Italian spinets, one of which ought to interest the ladies; for it has 1,928 precious stones outside it, and very little music inside. There is Handel's harpsichord. He had more harpsichords than Cromwell skulls. But this time there really is a tidy pedigree made out. There are two much finer double harpsichords with stops and swell, one of them made by Joseph Kirkman and lent by his descendants. I heard this harpsichord played by Mr. Sullivan and the learned Mr. Engel; and it is a great and beautiful instrument full of sweetness and tenderness, yet not deficient in grandeur; and sings to the heart. It ought never to have been allowed to die. There was room in the world for the pianoforte and the harpsichord too; each can do things the other cannot.

It seems at first sight strange and sad that so many stringed instruments should have been invented in modern Europe, and framed with so much skill and taste, only to die away, when so poor a thing as the guitar survives. They were not killed, as some people fancy, by our four-stringed instruments, for they ran parallel with these for centuries. Some of them no doubt deserved to die; the mandolins and little citterns for not making noise enough in such a world as this, and the lute and viola di Bardone for being always out of tune. I read that a contemporary of Handel said, "If a lutenist lives to eighty he must have been sixty years tuning;" and another, writing to lutenists, gave them this warning, "You shall do well ever when you lay it by to put it into a bed that is constantly used." So mankind rose against those invalid instruments and put them to bed once for all.

But I hope that true lovers of music, both male and female, will inspect the harpsichord, the viola d'amore, and the viola da gamba with candid eyes, and give them a trial. Put these two last at their lowest, they must be superior to the guitar, since they have more tone, and arpeggios can be played on them with the hand and suddenly the chords swept with the bow—a rare musical effect for any single instrument to produce. The larger viola of the two could also be fitted with the sympathetic wire strings; the finger-boards of both could be fretted, and I apprehend the bridge of each could be arched a little. Ladies could play the viola d'amore gracefully. Indeed, a Mrs. Otley played the viola da gamba publicly in 1730, and a Miss Ford in 1761; *teste viro doctissimo Carolo Engel*. Meyerbeer thought well of the viola d'amore, for he wrote part of it in "Les Huguenots." The late Prince Consort had music of the sixteenth century performed on various ancient instruments such as are now on show. On that occasion a viola da gamba—that figures in this very exhibition—was played by Mr. Hatton—who, I hope, is live to play it again—and was much admired. The deceased Prince had many ideas before his age, and I think your readers will appreciate what he did for music in 1845 when in 1872 they have examined this noble collection with the attention it deserves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

France smokes 294,000,000,000 cigarettes annually at the rate of 9,323 every second.

—*Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* has gone the way of all unworthy and unneeded journals.

—The Concord (N. H.) Railroad has been sold to the Northern Railroad.

—Long Island has 50 improved trout ponds, which, with their lodges and accessories, are estimated at upwards of $1,000,000 in value.

—It is currently reported in Yokohama, says a correspondent, that English capitalists are endeavoring to establish an opposition line of steamers to that of the Pacific Mail Company.

—On opening a marble quarry in Belgium, recently, a cavity was discovered containing the fossil remains of animals and birds belonging to a species now extinct. All were carefully collected and placed in a local museum.

—Luther Quinley, of Vestal, Onondaga County, N. Y., married a young wife recently. The match was not liked by the parents of the bride, and it was currently rumored that the husband had another wife living. Whether this be so or not is not certain, but the fuss made by his wife's relatives so worked upon the poor fellow's mind that he made two attempts to hang himself, and now a committee of doctors are to examine as to his sanity.

—Cincinnati has a hospital which buries its small-pox patients in the ash-pile to save trouble.

—A mare of thoroughbred stock, belonging to General Grant, which was stolen from his farm in 1868, has been heard from at Iowa City, and measures will be taken to restore her to her proper owner. She was valued at $500, and kept only for breeding purposes.

—A new hotel is being built on the top of Mount Washington, and they have to hold it down with chains, attached half-way up the sides of the building, and fastened to the rocks. A breezy spot that, and one where lovers can afford to do any amount of whispering.

—It is announced by the manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, that ladies will hereafter not be required to remove that part of their head-dress "which still retains the name of bonnet."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says: "The heaviest contract which has ever been by the Wason Car Manufacturing Company has just been received from the Canada Southern Railroad, and is to the amount of $330,000. This will cover the building of fifty first-class and finely appointed passenger coaches, and twelve baggage, mail and express cars, for the road, which runs from Buffalo to Detroit and Chicago.

—People who own mines in Colorado, or any other of the mining Territories, and would not be happy to lose them—as many we imagine would—are cautioned to look out or their claims will be jumped, for, according to a new mining law, there must be $10 expenditure on each claim of 100 feet every year until a patent has been issued therefor; if not, any new-comer can enter upon and possess the property.

—The San Francisco *Weekly Stock Report* has a revised tabular statement of the production of 30 mining companies for 1871, the total being $14,036,000, against $8,498,000 in 1870, and $7,000,000 for each of the two previous years. The assessment levied in 1871 amounted to $3,153,000, and the dividends disbursed were $4,214,700.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Wall street is intensely dull. Gold opened at 115¼, touched 115¼, fell to 115⅛, and closed at 115⅛@¼. Loans flat to 1-32 for use. Clearings, $66,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $390,000. Governments strong, in anticipation of the purchase of $3,000,000 for the sinking fund on Wednesday, though quiet. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened with some weakness, particularly Pacific Mail. There was a rally after the First Board, since which the market has been dull, with a slight improvement in prices on the whole list, say ½@1 per cent. After Pacific Mail, the chief dealings were in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Northwest. There are reports that Drew is going into the Erie Direction, but the rumor is not authenticated. The market closed quiet, and steady. Money steady at 3 to 5 on call, closing at the latter rate.

Sterling 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118¾	Coups, '67	115¾
Coups, '62	116¼	Coups, '68	116
Coups, '64	116	10-40's	112¾
Coups, '65	116¼	Currency 6s	113
Coups, '65 (new)	115¼	New 5s	112¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44½
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	31½
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	94	St. Paul preferred	79½
W. U. Tel.	74½	Wabash	75½
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash preferred	87
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	97
Wells & Fargo	87½	Terre Haute	30
Am. M. U. Ex.	73½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
U. S. Ex.	83½	Chicago & Alton	117½
Pacific Mail	75½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central	97½	O. & M.	44½
Erie	49½	C., C. & C.	95
Erie preferred	73½	C., B. & Q.	129
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	35½
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	90½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	111½	Del., Lack & West'n	108½
N. J. Central	107½	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	56		

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rentes, 55f 20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—There was a little more animation noticed in some grades of goods than at the close of last week, yet there is no movement approximating an active market. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in better request, especially for certain favorite brands. Standards were supplied in small lots at current rates, while shirtings were taken very sparingly to fill orders for immediate wants. Cotton drills were without any change, and the market may be said to be steady. In bleached goods, there were no new features to-day, and transactions were confined to the usual single case lots. Prints were a little more active, especially among some favorites, but the general market is dull. Woollens lacked animation, with the exception of flannels, which, since the revision of prices, have been more active. Foreign goods still remain dull and inactive.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—CATTLE.—Total beeves for the week 9,300, or the largest since last April. Fat cattle not plenty and prices kept at 13½c for a few very best. Medium declined about ¼ quarter cwt. Texans offered were of fair quality and sold at 9@10c. Poor Illinois, 10½c. Market averaging 12c. Sales: 9 cars fair Texans, 5 and 6½ cwt, 10c; 4 cars Missouri, 8½ cwt, 10@11c; 7 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 12c; 10 cars Kentucky, 7 cwt, 11@12c; 6 cars fat Illinois, 7½ cwt, 13@13½c. The offerings to-day were 152 cars at Communipaw, 141 at One Hundredth street, and 41 at Weehawken.

SHEEP—To-day 10,400, making 26,900 for the week, or 2,000 less than the previous week. Sheep remain at 5½@7c, but lambs are lower, or 7½@10c. Car Canadas, 84 lbs, 7½c; car 70 lbs, 9½c; car State, 86 lbs, 9c; 2 cars fat Canadas, 84 lbs, 9½c; lot 41 lbs Ohio, 7½c; car 86 lbs Ohio sheep, 6½c; do 87 lbs, 7c; lot 85 lbs State, 6c.

HOGS—Eighty-six cars to-day and 27,300 for the week, against 31,000 the previous week. Market less active, and prices ⅛ to ½c off, or 5c for extreme heavy, and 6½c for pigs, those of 180 lbs selling at 6½c net.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 5.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6½c to 6½c; stockers, 3½c to 4½c; prospects dull.

SHEEP—Market dull; best, $5.50 to $5.80; medium, $5.00 to $5.10; common, $4.00 to $4.50; arrivals fair; prospects dull.

HOGS—Market bad; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.80 to $4.90; Yorkers, $4.30 to $4.50; prospects slow.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—BEEVES—Very dull this week and in favor of buyers. Sales, 2,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@7¾c; fair to good, 6@7c; common Virginia, 5½c.

SHEEP—Fair demand; sales, 12,000 at 5½@6½c.

HOGS—Higher. sales, 3,326 at $7.75@7.90.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Cotton in fair demand, and firm; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and fairly active; receipts, 11,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5 70@6 10; common to good extra, $6.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.50; white wheat, Western extra, $7.65@9.00; St. Louis, $7.25@10.75. Rye flour steady, at $4.10@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, with good export demand; receipts, 131,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.50; Missouri spring, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52@1.55; No. 1 do. afloat, $1.54@1.56; winter red Western, $1.72; amber Western, $1.75; Rye, a shade firmer; Western ... 75c. Barley dull; new ... Iowa, 82c. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 330,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@63c; ... damaged, 61@61½c. Oats firmer, and fairly active; receipts, 114,000 bu; Western, 44@45c; Ohio, 46c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $13.50@13.60; prime mess, $11.00@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11½@14c; shoulders, 6@7c; middles quiet; long clear, 7½@8c; short rib, 7½c. Lard—Old nominal; new steady; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8½@9c; old, 8½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@21c.

CHEESE—Unsettled at 10@12½c.

WHISKEY—A shade firmer at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice white, $1.90@1.95; fair to prime, $1.55@1.85. Corn dull; mixed Western in elevator, 65c. Oats steady; Western, white, 45@47c; mixed, 44@45c. Rye quiet at 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $14.25. Bulk shoulders, 6¼c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¾c. Bacon shoulders, 7¼c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 9¼c; sugar-cured hams, 14@16½c. Lard dull at 9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; XXX, $6.50@7.50; family, $7.75@8.75. Corn easier; mixed, 56c; white, 65c. Oats, 44c.

HAY—$26.00@28.00.

BRAN—$102.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $13.50. Bacon lower at 7¼, 9½@9¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 15½@15¾c. Lard—Choice tierces, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good and fair, 9½@10c. Coffee, 16½@19½c.

STERLING—26½; sight ¾ premium.

GOLD—114½.

COTTON—Nominal; good ordinary, 18½@19c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, 96 bales, including some bales of new Louisiana. No exports. Stock, 7,455 bales.

WHISKEY—93@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull unsettled, and tending downward. Wheat dull, lower, and irregular; new No. 2 fall, $1.30@1.35; No. 2 red, $1.45@1.50; No. 1 spring, $1.30. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1, 38@39c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28c. Barley, no sales. Rye steady at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, buyer August, 6½c; clear rib, same option, 8c; clear sides, cash, 8½c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9½@9½c. Lard steady; summer, 8c.

WHISKEY—95c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.50@4.75.

CATTLE—Firm at $2.00@6.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—PROVISIONS—Fairly active and firm. Mess pork, $13.25@13.50 for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9½@9½c, packed. Bulk Shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8½c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 15@15½c. Lard, 9½@10½c; order lots ½c higher.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in wheat; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.45. Corn, 53½c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats, 35½c for No. 2 Chicago.

CANAL FREIGHTS—12c for wheat; 11c for corn; 7½c for oats, to New York.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.71; No. 1, $1.53; amber, $1.45. Corn steady at 53c. Oats in good demand at fall prices, 34½@35c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat, nothing doing and nominally unchanged. Corn steady; low mixed, 50c. Oats steady at 36c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat, in fair demand, but lower: No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan $1.55; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.56; old, $1.70. Corn, high mixed, seller Sept., 49½c; no grade, 45c; damaged, 37c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; Oswego and Kingston 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; Corn, 23,000; Oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; Corn, 71,000 bu; Oats, 8,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1, $1.60. Corn unchanged at 59½c to arrive, 60c. Oats quiet.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.33½. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 43½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye dull and nominal at 59c. Barley steady; No. 2, 55c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000; wheat, 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000; wheat, 17,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.50@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.00@7.75; Minnesota, $8.00@8.50. Wheat steady. Rye held at 80c. Corn less active; old yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats dull; white, 42@44c; mixed, 40c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—PASSED UP—Props India, Lady Franklin; schr Moses Gage.

PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Cuba.

WIND—South.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 5.—RIVER—Arrived—Cataract, from Hennepin, and Nautilus, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal boats Monitor and Neptune, both light, for Peru; steamer Baker, from Peru to Kickapoo Bar, in quest of ice barges.

CANAL—Passed In—Calumet and Nautilus, from Peru, and Dictator, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Sunbeam, light, for LaSalle, and Monitor and Neptune, light, for Peru.